

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
ALBERTA PROVINCIAL POLICE
1920

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



EDMONTON:
PRINTED BY J. W. JEFFERY, KING'S PRINTER
1921

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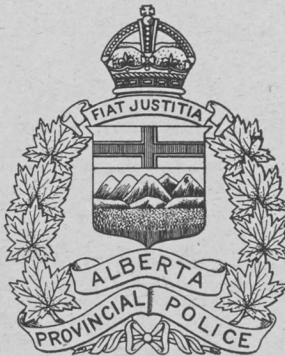
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ALBERTA PROVINCIAL POLICE

HEADQUARTERS - EDMONTON

Commissioner—A. Cuddy.
Superintendent—Lieut.-Col. W. C. Bryan.
Chief Inspector—J. D. Nicholson.
Solicitor—A. E. Popple.

Officer Commanding "A" Division, Edmonton.
Inspector J. S. Piper.

Officer Commanding "B" Division, Red Deer.
Inspector D. G. Fisher.

Officer Commanding "C" Division, Calgary.
Inspector W. Brankley.

Officer Commanding "E" Division, Lethbridge.
Inspector J. B. Risk.

Officer Commanding "E" Division, Peace River Sub-District.
Sub-Inspector W. F. W. Hancock.

Officer Commanding "E" Division, Grande Prairie Sub-District.
Sub-Inspector H. N. Trickey.

Officer Commanding the Liquor Branch.
Inspector D. Hodgkins.

ALBERTA PROVINCIAL POLICE

Headquarters.

Edmonton, December 31st, 1920.

THE COMMISSIONER,
ALBERTA PROVINCIAL POLICE,
EDMONTON.

SIR:—

I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the year ending December 31st, 1920, together with the reports of the officers commanding Divisions in the Province.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

At midnight of December 31st, the strength of the Force stood as follows:

- 10 Officers.
- 165 Non-Comissioned Officer and Men. (This includes 7 employees consisting of clerks, etc.).
- 60 Horses.
- 14 Automobiles.

	Commissioner	Superintendent	Chief Inspector	Inspectors	Sub-Inspectors	Corp. Sergeant Major	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables, 1st Class	Constables, 2nd Class	Constables, 3rd Class	Detectives	Stock Detectives	Specials	Employees	TOTAL	Horses	Automobiles
Headquarters present -----	1	1	1			1		3	1			1			5	14		
On Command A. Divn. -----				1			1	3	23	6	2	3		1	1	41	18	4
B. Divn. -----				1			1	4	15	1		1		1		24	7	1
C. Divn. -----				1			2	2	23	1		3	2	1		35	10	4
D. Divn. -----				1			3	5	20	3		3	3	2	1	41	15	3
E. Divn. P. R. -----					1			2	7							10	4	1
E. Divn. G. P. -----					1		1		6	1						9	6	1
Liquor Branch -----				1												1		
TOTAL -----	1	1	1	5	2	1	8	19	95	12	2	11	5	5	7	175	60	14

In the Province there are six divisional posts and eighty-four detachments as follows:

	Officers	N.C.O.'s	Men	Horses	Cars	Cars Private	Employees
Headquarters Edmonton	3	4	2	-----	-----	-----	5
"A" Division:							
Edmonton -----	1	2	15	2	3	-----	1
Andrew -----	-----	-----	1	2	-----	-----	-----
Athabasca -----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Clyde -----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Edson -----	-----	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Fort Chipewyan -----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fort McMurray -----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fort Saskatchewan -----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lac La Biche -----	-----	-----	2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lac St. Anne -----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Leduc -----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Lloydminster -----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Morinville -----	-----	-----	1	2	-----	1	-----
Mountain Park -----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rochfort -----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
St. Paul des Metis -----	-----	-----	2	2	-----	-----	-----
Smoky Lake -----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----
Tofield -----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Vegreville -----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----	-----
Viking -----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Vermilion -----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Wainwright -----	-----	1	-----	1	-----	1	-----
"B" Division:							
Red Deer -----	1	3	4	2	1	-----	-----
Bashaw -----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Big Valley -----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Camrose -----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Castor -----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Coronation -----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Daysland -----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Hardisty -----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Innisfail -----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Lacombe -----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Nordegg -----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Provost -----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rocky Mt. House -----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Stettler -----	-----	1	1	1	-----	1	-----
Wetaskiwin -----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
Yeoford -----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
"C" Division:							
Calgary -----	1	2	12	-----	3	-----	-----
Bassano -----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
Brooks -----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Cochrane -----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Crossfield -----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----
Drumheller -----	-----	1	2	2	1	-----	-----
Empress -----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Gleichen -----	-----	-----	2	1	-----	-----	-----
Hanna -----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
High River -----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Irricana -----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	-----
Jenner -----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----
Okotoks -----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----
Olds -----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	1	-----
Oyen -----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	1	-----

	Officers	N.C.O.'s	Men	Horses	Cars	Cars Private	Employees
"C" Division:							
Strathmore -----			1				
Trochu -----			1				
Youngstown -----			1			1	
"D" Division:							
Lethbridge -----	1	3	9				1
Barons -----			1	1			
Bellevue -----			2	2			
Blairmore -----			1	1			
Bow Island -----			1			1	
Cardston -----			2			1	
Claresholm -----		1		1		1	
Coalhurst -----			1	1		1	
Coleman -----		1				1	
Coutts -----			1			1	
Foremost -----			1	1		1	
Irvine -----			1			1	
Lomond -----			1			1	
Macleod -----		1	1			1	
Magrath -----			1	1			
Manyberries -----			1	1			
Medicine Hat -----		1	3	1	1		
Nanton -----			1	1			
Pincher Creek -----		1				1	
Taber -----			1			1	
Vulcan -----			1	1			
Warner -----			1	1			
"E" Division:							
Peace River -----	1	1	2	3	1		
Fort Vermilion -----			1				
Grouard -----			1	1			
McLennan -----		1					
Swan River -----			1				
Wabasca -----			1				
Waterhole -----			1				
"E" Division:							
Grande Prairie -----	1	1	2	2	1		
Beaver Lodge -----			1	1			
Sturgeon Lake -----			1	1			
Sexsmith -----			1	1			
Spirit River -----			2	1			

In February last "E" Division was divided into two sub-districts, with a sub-inspector in charge of each, Peace River and Grande Prairie being the headquarters of each. The splitting of this northern district into two sub-districts has greatly facilitated our work and made it easier for a more efficient working out of our patrols and police work generally. As a matter of fact, since this change was made no complaints have been received regarding police work in these two districts.

Inspector A. E. C. MacDonell, who was formerly in charge of "E" Division, resigned on January 31st, 1920, and Sergt-Major Hancock and Sergeant Trickey were promoted to sub-inspectors, the former placed in

charge at Peace River, and the latter at Grande Prairie, and I cannot speak too highly of the energetic way they have carried out their duties.

Several applications have been received for the stationing of men at various points, which have all been dealt with by you, and the following detachments were opened:

EDMONTON DISTRICT.

Sangudo Detachment was closed and moved to Rochfort, the latter place being more centrally located for our work.

Mountain Park has lately been closed and moved to Coalspur which has developed into a larger mining camp, it being also the junction of the railway branch lines running to Mountain Park and Lovett. Our mode of transportation at this point being by speeder, by the courtesy of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Smoky Lake Detachment was opened up in October last, thus relieving the Andrew Detachment of this district. The second constable on this detachment being placed in charge at Smoky Lake.

I strongly recommend that detachments be opened at Lamont and Stony Plain. The former has been policed from Andrew and Fort Saskatchewan, and the latter from Edmonton.

RED DEER DISTRICT.

YEOFORD. A detachment was opened at this point, relieving the pressure of work from the Wetaskiwin Detachment, the second constable at the latter place being sent to Yeoford.

BIG VALLEY. A constable was stationed at this point in November last much to the satisfaction of the citizens and district generally. The patrolling to this point and district entailed more work than could be satisfactorily coped with from Stettler.

CALGARY DISTRICT.

CARBON. The people of this place have continually petitioned to have a man stationed at this point, and offered to put up a building for our use. The building is now completed, but up to the present I have been unable to detail a suitable man for this point, this will be done as soon as possible.

WAYNE. The coal operators at this point petitioned to have a constable stationed here, and met you by appointment in Calgary, but as there was no building available, no man has been sent there. During the strike a constable was placed there temporarily. The matter of a building has been taken up with the Public Works Department.

LETHBRIDGE DISTRICT.

BLAIRMORE. A constable was stationed at this point during November, we being provided with a cottage rent free, for that purpose, and the work in the Crow's Nest Pass can now be more readily handled.

PEACE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

WATERHOLE. Waterhole has been re-opened, saving a large expense and work which had to be performed from Peace River.

GRANDE PRAIRIE SUB-DISTRICT.

STURGEON LAKE. A constable has been stationed at this point which has effected a considerable saving; patrols were formerly sent from Grande Prairie, a distance of 80 miles.

In view of the oil found at Fort Norman, and the expected bringing in of wells at Peace River, there will be a rush of prospectors and others into the north part of Alberta, and Fort McMurray and Peace River will be the dumping ground going into the north, and more men will be required at these points. As it will be all river traffic from these two points I am preparing identification cards for issue to men going in, in order that they can report to our detachments as they proceed, until they get into the North-West Territories when they will be handled by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

I anticipate that our men in the north will be given an immense amount of work in connection with this rush for oil, as no doubt men will be lost, drowned and murdered, as a stampede of this kind is composed of all nationalities, crooks, gamblers, and gunmen of the worst type, and a complete record will be kept of every man going in and coming out in as far as the territory we are policing is concerned.

Police work is increasing and also our responsibilities and it is absolutely necessary that the Force should be increased by another twenty men, so that we can render a full and more efficient service to the public.

CRIME.

The following statistics of criminal offences do not give the total for the Province, although the following cities have rendered very incomplete returns, which are attached to this report:

Edmonton, Red Deer, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat show the different Acts under which cases were tried. There are several small places which have their own constables, but from which no returns have been made.

Edmonton	2,529
Red Deer	57
Calgary	5,090
Medicine Hat	623
Lethbridge	692
<hr/>	
Total of	8,991

cases brought before the Magistrates and disposed of, but how disposed of, the reports do not show.

The following summary of cases entered and convictions secured by the Force covers the period from January 1st, 1920, to December 31st, 1920:

Cases entered 6,384
Convictions 5,183 or 81.19%

A very high percentage of convictions was obtained showing that careful preparation of each case was made before trial, and also that the members of this Force take an interest in their work. I doubt if any other force in Canada can show such a high percentage.

The following is a summary of the murder cases entered: (This summary includes some cases entered in 1918 and 1919, some of which have finally been disposed of and others still under investigation).

MURDERS REPORTED IN 1918.

1. *Rex vs. Jean Pierre Sistiaque—Murder of George McEvers at Drumheller.*

The details of this crime were reported in my report last year. At the first trial, held at Calgary on October 22nd, 1919, the Jury disagreed and the defendant was again tried at Calgary on January 19th, 1920, before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons and Jury, and was found "Guilty" of manslaughter and sentenced to life imprisonment.

2. *Murder of Isaac Neimi—Calgary.*

This case was reported in 1918 and 1919 and so far has baffled our efforts to clear up. Our investigations are still going on in this case.

3. *Murder of Joseph and Emmett Snyder near Grande Prairie.*

4. *Murder of Ignace Paton, Charles Zimmer, John Wudwand and Frank Parzyckowski near Grande Prairie.*

The murder of the above six men was reported in 1918 and 1919, and the full details given. On December 13th, 1920, Dan Lough was tried before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons and Jury at Grande Prairie for the murder of the two Snyders. The Jury were out for a considerable time and found Lough "Not Guilty."

I am quoting Chief Inspector Nicholson's report on this case, as we have always maintained that Lough, if he did not commit the crime, knew who did, and events of which you are cognizant has proved that our suspicions were well founded, and we hope to have this mystery cleared up in the very near future.

COPY ALBERTA PROVINCIAL POLICE.

Headquarters,

Edmonton, Alberta,
December 19th, 1920.

Sir:—

Re. Dan Lough—Murder.

I have the honor to forward for your consideration the following theory which will show how one man could have committed the six murders at Grande Prairie; that is the murders of Ignace Paton, Charles Zimmer, John Wudwand and Frank Parzyckowski, who were shot at Paton's farm on the night of the 18th, June 1918, and the murders of Joseph and Stanley Snyder, who were shot at the farm of Joseph Snyder on the night of the 19th June, 1918.

Joseph Snyder was an elderly man of quiet habits; he lived alone with his nephew, Stanley, who was in ill-health, suffering from kidney troubles. Joseph owned a half section of land two and a half miles from Grande Prairie, he had \$8,000 in the bank at Grande Prairie; his nephew, Stanley, had \$900 in the same bank.

Charles Zimmer had a quarter section adjoining Snyder's, who wanted to purchase this quarter. Dan Lough got to know of this and went out in the bush where Zimmer was trapping with Paton and purchased this quarter, paying Zimmer \$2,000 for it in cash. Later Snyder tried to purchase this quarter from Lough, offering him \$2,500 for it, but Lough held out for \$3,000.

Paton and Zimmer decided to go north to Fort Vermilion trapping and trading, they had between \$3,000 and \$4,000 between them. John Wudwand, who did not have any amount of money, was going with them. Zimmer and Wudwand were staying at Paton's farm, which is about three miles north-west of Snyder's and Lough's place. It was reported about town some days previous to the 18th of June, 1918, that those three men intended going away, and that they had about \$5,000 cash with them.

On the 14th June, 1918, Lough paid Zimmer by cheque the sum of \$975.00, the final payment for the quarter section. They were in the Selkirk Trading Co. Store at Grande Prairie, at the time and Paton was present. Lough agreed to purchase Paton's crop of oats for \$100, Paton asked Lough if he was going to pay by cheque or cash, as if it was by cheque he could get it cashed then. Lough gave Paton a very peculiar look and said, I will pay you in cash when I am ready. Lough then turned to McCauley, the proprietor of the store, and said, if anything happens McCauley you will be witness that I agreed to pay Paton in cash.

On the afternoon of the 18th June, 1918, the date of the murders at Paton's, Paton, Zimmer and Wudwand drove into Lough's place to get an old plough that Zimmer had left there. Lough did not pay Paton for the crop at this time although he knew they were leaving for the north the following morning.

Zimmer and Wudwand went across to Snyder's place to get some oats in payment for a spool of barbed wire for which Snyder owed Zimmer.

On the 16th June, 1918, Lough put two heifers in Frank Parzyckowski's pasture, which is just across the road from Paton's, and two days later, 18th June, he put a cow in the same pasture, this cow Lough sold to Woods the butcher and told him it was in Parzyckowski's pasture and it was taken away from there on the 23rd June by Wood.

About 9.30 p.m. on the 18th June, 1918, Andy Hobel was at Frank Parzyckowski's place and got a plough share. Parzyckowski told Hobel that he was going over to Paton's and bid them good-bye and leave a piece of iron he had made for him (Parzyckowski was a blacksmith) as Hobel was leaving he saw two men, one tall man (Lough was six feet) and one short man (Snyder was about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches) driving a cow up to Parzyckowski's gate, they were coming from the direction of Snyder's and Lough's place. Parzyckowski went down and met the two men, and the cow was put in the pasture, and the three of them went away towards Paton's, Hobel going to his home in the opposite direction. This was the last time that Paton, Zimmer, Wudwand and Parzyckowski were seen alive. Their bodies were found six days later, three of them with bullet wounds in the back of the head, and Paton's throat cut either by a knife, or as he believed, by a bullet. There were no signs of a struggle. Paton and Zimmer's bodies were found on their beds, which was made up on the floor. Wudwand was found in the waggon outside of the storehouse, and Parzyckowski was found inside of the storehouse. It looked as if Wudwand had been loading the waggon, as some of the supplies were in the waggon and some in the storehouse, the wagon had been covered by a canvas cover, and the storehouse and building that Paton and Zimmer were in was locked. A bottle containing a small amount of wood alcohol was found on the floor. The bodies had the appearance of having been shot in their sleep. The money as well as a .38 cal. revolver belonging to Paton was missing as well as the bunch of keys belonging to Paton. Bullets of .38 cal. were found in the skulls of the three murdered men, Wudwand, Zimmer and Parzyckowski.

The following night or about 4 o'clock a.m. on the morning of the 20th June, 1918, Dan Lough reported to Corporal Allan that there was something wrong at Snyder's, and that the house was on fire. He stated afterwards that he had been at Snyder's the night before and left there about 9.30 p.m. when everything was quiet and peaceable. He went to bed at 10 o'clock, and was outside of his place about 2.30 a.m. when he heard a cry for help from the direction of Snyder's place. He slipped on some clothes and ran down, and when he got within sixty feet of

the building a gush of flame came out of the door, which was on the opposite side of the house from him; he got frightened and ran back to his stable, got a feed of oats and rode into town and notified the police. His pasture adjoins John McAuley's, and in going to town he had to ride within five hundred yards of McAuley's house where there were two men who would have been anxious to give any assistance required.

What I believe happened is this. Lough told Paton that he would pay him what he owed him that night, 18th June; he either met Snyder or Snyder was going to Paton's for fish, which he frequently did, and Lough got him to assist him in taking the cow to Parzyckowski's place. They then went over to Paton's, and Snyder, who was a man who would get his business over as soon as possible, returned home. By some means Paton, Zimmer and perhaps Wudwand got to drinking the wood alcohol, not knowing what effect it would have, and Lough saw his chance to secure the money. He shot Parzyckowski, who was the only one to appear as if he knew what was coming, as he had his arm held in a position as if to ward off a blow. It was easy to dispose of the other three. He then locked the door of the two buildings, covered the wagon, and trusted to the public thinking that those men had gone away on their trip north, he returned home, and then remembered that Snyder was the only living witness of his visit to the Patons he decided to kill him and his nephew, and to cover up his tracks he threw the keys belonging to Paton, as well as the revolver in the fire. This he expected would throw suspicion on Snyder of having killed Paton and the others and then committed suicide. He then reported to the police to throw suspicion off him.

There has been no doubt in my mind from the start that Lough had been protected by someone, and when the reward of \$5,000 was offered I had to believe that Lough was protecting himself, or that the first theory was correct that of murder and suicide of which I am very doubtful as there is nothing in evidence to show this.

There are a number of other points that would strengthen the theory that Dan Lough committed those murders and as every possible clue has been followed up and thoroughly investigated unless Lough talks there is not much chance of any solution to those crimes.

I may state here that I have withdrawn the charges against Lough of the murders of Paton, Wudwand, Zimmer and Parzyckowski and if any further evidence against him should be obtained those cases can be re-opened.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

J. D. NICHOLSON,
Chief Inspector.

The Superintendent,
Alberta Provincial Police,
Edmonton, Alta.

We have been very much handicapped in our work on this case by the efforts of a man named Sullivan, an ex-member of this Force, whom we had to get rid of on account of his conduct at Grande Prairie, who by word of mouth and through the Press led people to believe that nothing was being done on these cases, and that he could clear them up in a few hours if given the opportunity. A great many people believed him and some very severe criticisms were made against the Force. However, we have never deviated from our own theory in connection with the murder of these men, and which we hope to justify in the very near future. It is needless for me to comment to you on this man Sullivan, as you are in full possession of the facts concerning this man and his service file contains his record.

Despite the reward of \$5,000.00 offered by the Attorney-General, which is a very tempting sum to anyone knowing anything of these murders, it has so far brought no results, which goes to prove that no more than two men were connected with the crime, and one man could have carried it out.

MURDERS COMMITTED IN 1919.

1. *Murder of Matey Yaramizczuk and Anna Yaramizczuk near Duvernay.*

This case was reported in 1919, and as the district in which the crime was committed is entirely a foreign settlement, it is impossible to get the evidence that we require, and there is no doubt that Mike Paulichuk was the murderer, and we had the charge withdrawn against him, as our witnesses were not reliable, and to allow us to continue our investigations.

2. *Robert Jacobs—Murder of William Jacobs at Rivercoure.*

This case was reported in 1919 and concluded on January 26th, 1920, when the accused appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice Hyndman and a Jury. Upon the evidence of Drs. Braithwaite, Mooney, and others, the Jury found him insane and unfit to stand his trial, and an order was made by His Lordship that he should remain in custody until the pleasure of the Lieut.-Governor was known, and was later conveyed to Ponoka Asylum, where he now is.

3. *Semon Wolari—Murder of Todor Nikeleuko near Mundare.*

Details of this case were reported in 1919 and concluded on January 26th, 1920, when he appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice Hyndman and Jury. The Jury brought in a verdict of Manslaughter, and His Lordship imposed life imprisonment on the accused.

4. *Henrietta Dougherty—Murder of John Francis Dougherty at Hythe.*

Details of this case were fully reported on in 1919, the accused appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice Stewart and Jury at Grande Prairie on January 14th, 1920.

Insanity was the defence put in, but the Jury found the prisoner guilty of Manslaughter, and she was sentenced to a term of twenty years imprisonment.

MURDERS COMMITTED IN 1920.

1. *Sadie Jackson—Murder of Hugh Boyd Jackson at Swan River.*

The facts of this case are as follows:—

In the early part of March, 1920, Constable Bissell of Sawridge Detachment heard rumors that Jackson had mysteriously disappeared on the 25th December, 1919, and commenced enquiries trying to locate him. No trace was found of his leaving Swan River, and suspicion pointed to one Zerma Coutrella, who had been hired by Jackson to cut hay and look after some stock while he was away working in Saskatchewan.

Upon his return in November, he became suspicious of the relations of his wife with Coutrella, and quarrels frequently arose between them over her conduct resulting in the woman shooting him with a shot gun while he lay asleep in bed on the night of December 25th, 1919. She induced her daughter, Beatrice Stevenson, a girl under 14 years of age, to assist her to take the body out to the barn where they threw the body into a manger. They then returned to the house, burnt all evidence of blood on the bedding and bed clothes, and scrubbed the floors. The mother sent the daughter to tell Zerma Coutrella that she had killed Jackson, and to come and help her dispose of the body. Two nights later

he came and the three of them took the body on a sleigh to a lake a short distance from the house, and sunk it through a hole in the ice. When the ice melted in the spring, the body floated out to the beach and was found by Joe Sounds, a half breed relative of Coutrella. The body was then taken and thrown into another lake, heavily weighted down.

Preparations had been made prior to this by Sub-Inspector Hancock of Peace River for the dragging of these lakes, which he did with four of our men, and on June the 2nd, successfully brought the body up. He then interviewed Mrs. Jackson, who broke down and confessed to committing the crime, and at the inquest told the same story. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury being that Hugh Jackson came to his death by being shot in the head with a shot gun in the hands of Sadie Jackson.

She came before His Lordship Mr. Justice Walsh and Jury on the 27th September at Edmonton. The evidence was so conclusive that the Jury, after being out twenty minutes, brought in a verdict of "Guilty," and His Lordship sentenced her to death, which was later commuted to penal servitude for life.

This woman was a moral degenerate and debauched herself with Zerma Coutrella before her children, and induced her little girl, Beatrice Stevenson, under 14 years of age, to debauch herself while in the same bed with her with Paul Sounds, a young half breed, and told her to have illicit relations with August Sounds while she herself was lying in bed with Coutrella in the same room, also consented to Coutrella sleeping with the girl.

These facts came out after the murder, and the two Sounds were prosecuted for the offence, Paul being sentenced to twelve months, and August to three months imprisonment, while Zerma Coutrella, who was charged with being an accessory to the murder of Jackson, was sentenced to two years imprisonment, less one day.

This is one of the worst cases of moral degeneracy ever reported in Western Canada, and the tragic results arising therefrom. I cannot speak too highly of the way Sub-Inspector Hancock conducted this case, and the indefatigable way in which Constables Bissel and Campbell carried out their investigations which brought this case to a successful conclusion.

The children of the woman were made wards of the Government.

2. *Re Tom Bassoff—Murder of Constable Bailey of the A.P. Police and Corporal Usher, R.C.M.P., at Bellevue.*

The events leading up to the murder of Corpl. Usher of the R.C.M.P. and Constable Bailey of this Force on August 7th, at Bellevue, commenced on August the 2nd, when a C.P.R. passenger train was held up at Sentinel, by three men, Tom Bassoff, George Arkoff and Aubey Auloff.

While in pursuit of these men, these two young men met their deaths on August 7th, at Bellevue. A report was received at the A.P.P. Detachment over the telephone that two men resembling two of the bandits had been seen between Blairmore and Bellevue, and later another message that they were eating at the Bellevue Cafe. Constable Frewin, who was in charge at this point, and had with him Constable Bailey for assistance, and Corporal Usher of the R.C.M.P., who was working with them in the pursuit of these men, proceeded to the Bellevue Cafe, satisfied themselves that the two men in the booth eating were two of the men wanted.

Constable Bailey was sent to the rear of the building to guard the exit there, and Frewin and Usher went into the cafe from the front door and proceeded to the booth where the two men were eating. Frewin ordered them to put up their hands, informing them that he was a Police Officer, and that they were under arrest; he repeated the order twice, which they refused to obey, but made a movement to get at their guns. Frewin immediately fired at George Arkoff and emptied the magazine of his revolver into him, knocking him out for the time being. Usher for some reason withheld his fire until too late, or lost his nerve and fired wild, as the only wound received by Bassoff was in the calf of the right leg. Bailey hearing the shots entered from the rear and entered the booth. Frewin having emptied his gun into Arkoff backed out, making way for Bailey; what happened in the booth after this no one knows. Bassoff made several contradictory statements as to what happened, but there was a lot of shooting done by all four men.

Arkoff having recovered temporarily from the effects of Frewin's fusilade, got his gun and commenced shooting at Bailey and Usher with a heavy calibre Mauser, and Bassoff, who also had two guns of a similar pattern, had the advantage of Bailey and Usher, and they backed out shooting as they retreated towards the front door. Usher fell through the door-way mortally wounded, shot in the back as he passed through the door sideways, and Bailey apparently stumbled over his body, fell with a crash to the sidewalk, his head hitting the sidewalk, partially stunning him; he partially rose upon his buttock holding his revolver at the ready. Bassoff and Arkoff had reached the door by this time; Arkoff worked his way along the wall, being too far gone to take any further part in the fray, and fell a short distance from the restaurant and expired. Bassoff stood in the doorway with a gun in each hand, and seeing Bailey move shot him in the head, killing him instantly, and fired a succession of shots into Usher's body. Seeing that the two men were dead he proceeded to make his getaway.

When Mr. Robinson, J.P., who was a witness of the shooting from the opposite side of the street opened fire on him with a .22 rifle, and seeing his companion Arkoff was dead, ran away in a westerly direction towards the slide. Frewin, who preceded the other two constables after emptying his revolver into Arkoff had taken cover around the corner of the building, and on seeing his two companions shot down, evidently lost his nerve (he had suffered from shell shock, from the effects of the war) and did not recover himself until Bassoff was out of range, and immediately organized a posse to search for Bassoff.

By the time arms were procured for the posse, Bassoff succeeded in eluding the pursuit, and continued to do so, although the whole of the Pass was thoroughly patrolled by members of this Force, a large body of the R.C.M.P., and some members of the C.P.R. Investigation Dept. He got through the cordon and eluded the patrols and made his way as far as Pincher Station. It was while on his way there on the railway track, that an engine driver on his engine noticed him and notified Col. Macleod of the C.P.R. who sent down two or three of his men on the same engine to investigate, with the result that Bassoff was captured by Constable Glover of the C.P.R. Force and was taken over from him by

Chief Detective Nicholson of this Force and taken to Lethbridge headquarters.

Bassoff in making his way out of the Pass through the coulees and ridges had met several people and had talked with them, yet no one recognized him or were even suspicious as to who he was. He was very lame from the effects of the wound in his leg and used a stick. If anyone was suspicious of him they never notified the police.

He was brought before His Lordship Mr. Justice McCarthy and Jury on the 12th October, at Macleod, charged with the murder of Constable Bailey, and having no counsel, Mr. Matheson was appointed by the Crown to defend him, who very ably conducted his case but offered no defence. The Crown produced overwhelming evidence of his guilt and the Jury after being out a short time brought in a verdict of "Guilty," and His Lordship sentenced him to death, the sentence being carried out on the 22nd December at the Provincial Gaol at Lethbridge.

After his conviction in the Bailey case the Crown did not proceed with the Usher charge.

In connection with the case one or two letters were written to the Press concerning Bassoff's trial and conviction, that it had never been proved that he was a member of the "Hold-up Gang." When at his preliminary trial at Lethbridge, he frankly told of the part he had taken in it, another letter was published in the Lethbridge Herald giving the first of the correspondence which had passed between the writer and the Foreman of the Jury, and which I quote here:

THE BASSOFF CASE.

Box 166, Blairmore, Alta.,
December 30th, 1920.

Editor, Lethbridge Herald,
Sir;—

And you all succeeded in having Tom Bassoff murdered last week.

E. H. Maunsell, an ex-policeman, singular choice for jurymen on that case, replying to me, does not explain on what evidence the Jury convicted Bassoff, cannot, of course, but writes on behalf also of the other jurymen, that they would be pleased could Bassoff be saved and urging me if I knew of anything not brought out at the trial, to lay it at once before the authorities. A clear admission that they had no convincing evidence of the guilt of Bassoff.

The Lethbridge Herald and other papers listening to the wildest and most untruthful rumors, broadly proclaimed Bassoff a murderer, and I remember an editorial in your paper vindictively condemning Bassoff, unheard and undefended, and talking about the majesty and grandeur of British justice.

And now, without even the train robbery charged or proved against them, Arkoff is shot down and Bassoff is barbarously hanged.

Yours truly,

C. STUART.

As it is a most extraordinary thing for a Jurymen to do after having been sworn to perform his duty, to express such remarks, which must be presumed he did, as they have not been refuted.

3. *Re Thomas Mund—Murder of Sylvia MacDonald and Andrew MacDonald near Manola.*

On June 2nd a telephone message was received from the father of the children killed, Mr. C. H. MacDonald of Manola, to the effect that on the day previous his two children, Sylvia, aged 15 years, and Andrew, aged 7 years, had left their home at about 9.40 a.m. with one Thomas

Mund to go over to his homestead, close to the MacDonalds', to get some pictures which he had promised them, the girl promising her mother that she would be home by noon.

As they had not returned up to 7 p.m. a search party was organized, and the search kept up all night, and at 3 a.m. the bodies of the two children were found in a swamp near Mund's homestead, their bodies placed in a hollow and covered with brush. Their heads had been battered in by a club cut near the scene of the tragedy, also an axe covered with blood. The girl's hat, a spade and the club used have never been found.

It appears that Mund was on very friendly terms with the MacDonalds, having lived and worked for them, off and on, and was no doubt infatuated with Sylvia, the murdered girl, who was well developed for her age. The girl had accompanied another young man a day or two previously to a baseball match, which apparently had aroused his jealousy, as he had expressed his intentions of getting even with the young fellow who accompanied her. He had also stated his intentions of leaving the country and returning to the United States.

On the evening prior to the tragedy on the morning of June 1st, he was at the MacDonald home and asked MacDonald to go over to his place and assist him to plant a tree on his father's grave; MacDonald being busy declined to go. He then asked Mrs. MacDonald to go and she declined, and finally asked them to let Sylvia go, which was consented to provided the brother accompanied her, and the last seen of them was entering the swamp where their bodies were found.

Detective Irvine and three men were sent from Edmonton, search parties organized and the district thoroughly combed, but no trace of Mund was found, nor has anyone ever seen him since entering the swamp on the 1st June with the MacDonald children. In the search, which has been kept up ever since the murder, no fewer than eleven men have been arrested on suspicion, three of these were committed to the insane asylum at Ponoka, three were convicted as vagrants, and the others being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves were released.

It was suggested at first that the girl Sylvia had been outraged, but such was not the case; Mund evidently intended to kill either the father or mother, and no doubt would have had they accompanied him to the place. They themselves can give no reason for his action only jealousy over the girl.

The Attorney-General offered a reward of \$1,000 in this case. His relatives and mail have been under observation since he committed this crime but without result, and there is no doubt in my mind that this man committed suicide in the swamp, or was drowned in the Pembina River, and every effort is being made to clear up the mystery.

4. *Re Joseph Omar Sharon—Murder of Roger Nipissing at Baptiste Lake, near Athabasca.*

It appears that these two men were brothers-in-law and had a dispute over some land. The father-in-law left to their respective wives this land. On August 22nd they met accidentally in the bush and had a quarrel. Sharon hit Nipissing, who fell to the ground and did not move. The accused turned him over and went to a neighbor's and asked them

to take some water over and try and revive him, which the neighbors did, but found life extinct, and informed Sharon who immediately hitched up a team, drove to Athabasca, and gave himself up to the Police, telling them the whole affair.

An inquest was held and the Jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by concussion of the brain resulting from a fistic fight with Sharon, and that Sharon was acting in self-defence. The accused was committed for trial and brought before His Lordship Mr. Justice Walsh, at Edmonton, on September 27th, and the Crown withdrew the charge which His Lordship concurred in, and he was discharged.

5. *Re Hillis Murder at Peace River.*

On the 27th June, one Arden Hillis, a trapper, suddenly disappeared from his usual haunts around Peace River. It was known he had been drinking with some half breeds for two or three days, and when seen was in the company of a half breed named Pierre Munjos. They were seen both on horseback and supposed to be making for Four Mile Place, an Indian camping ground about four miles from Peace River.

The next day Munjos returned to Peace River with the horses, stating that Hillis had left him the night before to go back to town. A search was made of the vicinity where he had left Munjos but no trace of him could be found until the 14th July, when a peculiar odor was noticed on the top of the hill leading into the bush, where Sub-Inspector Hancock and Sergeant Broadribb found the body very badly decomposed and the skull battered in.

Robbery was the motive in this case as the deceased was known to be carrying a large sum of money on his person at the time, and only seven dollars being found in his hip pocket, overlooked, as all his other pockets were turned inside out.

All the breeds he had been seen with were examined but nothing incriminating found on them, but Pierre Munjos was taken into custody, he being the last person Hillis was seen alive with. He was committed for trial, and at the sitting of the Supreme Court on December 12th, at Peace River, the charge was withdrawn. While further investigating this case it was ascertained that one William Briggs, who bears a very unsavory reputation in the Peace River district, had been seen in the vicinity of the place where the crime was committed on the same date. There was at that time a warrant out for his arrest on a charge of horse stealing, and he was traced to Sibbald, Saskatchewan, where he was working under the name of Bradley, and was arrested at that point by Corporal Chapman. No money was found on him or anything connecting him with the murder. He was taken back to Peace River and while awaiting trial informed Constable Murray, with whom he confided, that he had \$515.00 cached away at Sibbald when he was arrested, and as he was never known to have any money previously, it is possible that this is the Hillis money.

None of the breeds have ever spent more money than usual, in fact they are destitute, and from some remarks passed by Briggs he has a lot to explain in this case. He is at present undergoing a sentence of 23 months at Fort Saskatchewan for horse stealing.

6. *Re Anna Gordon Murder.*

This murder was committed in the City of Calgary on the night of the 30th June, and was handled by the City Police, and we are giving them every assistance.

This woman was one of the underworld and was murdered in her house by being shot, and the house set fire to. Her paramour, one James Royce, was arrested and tried for the murder and was acquitted by the Jury.

7. *Re Claude Emery Murder.*

This is another underworld case. This man was murdered in the vicinity of the City of Medicine Hat on November the 29th, near one of the bawdy houses in the vicinity.

The matter was reported to the City Police who took up the case. This man was the paramour of a woman named Ethel Spencer, and had left her house for a walk, and evidently met his death shortly after, his head being crushed by some blunt instrument. Robbery was evidently the motive as he had a large sum of money on him, also a very large diamond tie pin, which was missing when his body was found.

We are giving the Medicine Hat City Police every assistance in this case.

8. *Re James Zitto—Murder of Mrs. Olive McDonald at Blairmore.*

Late in the evening of the 13th December, the accused visited this woman's home, with whom it was rumored he was on friendly terms, and found another man sitting there. He flew into a rage, ordered the man out and threatened to kill Mrs. McDonald, and apparently put his threat into execution.

It is alleged that Zitto drew a small automatic revolver from his pocket and shot the woman in the abdomen, from which she died two days later. After the shooting the Town Constable was sent for, and Zitto handed the gun over to him telling him that the shot had been accidental, and had been discharged from his vest pocket. Upon the vest being examined no marks of powder or holes were found in the pocket, and the woman herself stated that it was an accident and that Zitto had no intention of shooting her. This, however, has been contradicted by her daughter, a girl of 13 years of age, who heard her mother pleading with Zitto not to shoot her.

I cannot understand the actions of James Carter the Town Constable, in this case, as he was either ignorant of his duties, or deliberately tried to hush the matter up. He did not arrest the accused, he first took the gun and told the accused that everything would be alright. It was reported next morning to Constable Reid of this Force, who immediately arrested the accused and charged him with "Shooting with Intent," which was later changed to one of murder. The accused has been committed for trial, and is at present in the Provincial Gaol at Lethbridge.

This man has a bad reputation and is supposed to have committed a murder in Italy, and was sentenced to a term in the penitentiary in 1908 for stabbing another man in the Pass.

I cannot speak too highly of the work performed by Detective Lawrence and Constable Reid in this case. I understand that the Town Con-

stable at Blairmore has resigned. This man not only neglected to perform his duty, but has done everything he could to obstruct members of this Force in their investigations in this case.

9. *Unknown Man Found Near the C.P.R. Tracks at Burmis.*

The body of an unknown man was found by a C.P.R. engineer in a culvert near Burmis, on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and immediately reported to Sergeant Caswell, at Coleman. Upon examination of the body it was found that his throat had been cut from ear to ear, the body was dressed only in a suit of underclothes, and had evidently been brought from some distance. His wrists and ankles looked as if he had been bound. A large pool of blood was found near the culvert, where he had evidently bled to death, and was then carried into the culvert. A thorough search was made and the brush cut down in the vicinity; a razor was found and submitted for analysis, but no blood found on it.

Photographs were taken and the body placed in the miners' hall at Coleman. Hundreds viewed the body, but no one recognized him. The photos were sent to the principal cities in Canada and the United States, but to date no one has come forward who can place him.

After the Bassoff case came up we were suspicious that this gang may have had something to do with it, but up to the present no light has been thrown on this most mysterious case.

10. *Re James Payne—Alleged Murder of Infant.*

This case arose in a colored settlement in the Junkins district on December 23rd, 1919. It appears that Payne had taken the illegitimate newly-born child of one Ella Boone, a single girl, and his sister-in-law, and severely shaken it and otherwise maltreated it, causing death. This was not reported until February, 1920. The body was disinterred and examined by Dr. Revell, who gave his opinion that the child had been strangled. Payne was charged with the death of the child and the case dismissed at the preliminary hearing.

The girl's mother wanted Payne to marry the girl, which he refused to do, in the meantime marrying her sister, hence the complaint. Payne is a bad character and has caused considerable trouble for several years, and shortly after the case was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for stealing a large sum of money from one of the banks in the City of Edmonton.

11. *Re Charles Ward—Murder of Daisy Ward and Suicide.*

Some time between the 16th and the 20th day of October, Charles Ward shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide by shooting himself, on his homestead in the Red Willow district. From investigations made they had frequent quarrels, and Mrs. Ward decided to leave her husband. No doubt this caused the double tragedy, and this was the view taken by the Coroner and Jury at the inquest.

ATTEMPTED MURDERS.

Following is a synopsis of cases of attempted murder:

I. *John Jwasiuk, alias John Junak, alias Johnson—Attempted Murder.*

This man was sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Edson for living off the avails of prostitution, and while confined in the cell at Edson forced his way out during the temporary absence of the constable, and took a private revolver from the desk in the office and made for the bush;

the chase was taken up at once. On the following morning Constable McElroy, who was on his way from Edson to Entwistle on the G.T.P., saw a man get on the train at McKay and come into the carriage he was travelling in. He recognized the prisoner, drew his revolver, and ordered him to put up his hands, knowing the man was armed, and as McElroy drew close to him, Johnson drew a gun and fired at the constable who immediately returned the fire, shooting twice, hitting Johnson in the right shoulder and the muscles of the left arm, and grappled with him, and after a desperate struggle, got him handcuffed, Johnson being a very powerful man.

The wounded man was attended to and brought to Edmonton, and on the way stated that he intended to shoot the first man who attempted to arrest him, and then kill himself. He recovered rapidly and was brought before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons, at Edmonton, on the 22nd March, and sentenced on three charges to three years in the penitentiary on each charge, to run concurrently.

Further inquiries were made regarding this man, and he proved to be a very dangerous criminal, having been convicted on several occasions for serious offences.

Constable McElroy deserves a great deal of credit for his action in this case.

2. *Rex vs. Palmer—Shooting With Intent.*

This case was over some threshing accounts, and is a very peculiar one. It appears that a man named Spielman and his partner threshed for Palmer, and Spielman's partner absconded after collecting considerable sums of money from farmers they had threshed for, leaving Spielman without funds to pay his men. Accompanied by a man named Christiansen, Spielman went to Palmer's house to collect his account for threshing. Palmer's son invited them into the house and for supper, informing them that his father was away and would soon be back. Shortly afterwards Palmer arrived, and on entering the house shouted "Hands up. Get out of here," and fired direct at Spielman with a .25 automatic revolver, the bullet perforating the bowels and lodging near the spine.

Spielman was rushed to the hospital at Drumheller, and Palmer drove to Strathmore and gave himself up to Constable Pakenham. Palmer stated he feared violence and that was his reason for shooting. Spielman is still in a very critical condition. Palmer was charged before Colonel Sanders, Police Magistrate at Calgary, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$8,000.00.

3. *Elias Bosco—Attempted Murder.*

This case occurred at Hillcrest on February 19th. Bosco got into a dispute with a man named Torres Morez, after which the accused left him and went to a hardware store and purchased a knife and came back to where Morez was sitting, crept up behind him and stabbed him in the neck, inflicting a wound four inches long and two inches deep.

This case came before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons and Jury, and accused was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

4. *Tony Maskell—Attempted Murder.*

This case occurred at Drumheller. The accused, Maskell, was creating a disturbance in the house of a colored woman, and when asked to desist, fired at her with some weapon. Upon investigation it was found that Maskell was under the influence of liquor, but no signs of any firearms were found, and the case was dismissed by the Police Magistrate.

5. *Re Otto Wenzell—Attempted Murder.*

It appears that two men, one named Robert Frakes, and the other, Portfors, while under the influence of liquor had gone to the Wenzell home, about two miles out of Hanna, and were requested by Mrs. Wenzell to go home. Frakes struck her and knocked her down and then kicked her. She called for help, and her husband hearing her cries came to her assistance with a revolver in his hands, and shot Frakes. He then placed Frakes in an automobile and took him to the hospital and gave himself up to the police, and has been remanded from time to time. On December 4th he was committed for trial and released on \$10,000.00 bail.

6. *Rex vs. A. W. Holmberg—Manslaughter.*

The accused, a chiropractor, and practising as such at Stettler, was called in to attend a young girl by the name of Bonita Bergman, who had been taken suddenly ill with symptoms of appendicitis, and diagnosed her complaint as kidney trouble, and made some adjustment according to chiropractic treatment. He made two or three professional calls, assuring the parents the girl did not have appendicitis; her condition gradually became worse. Dr. Frakum, of Stettler, was called in, and on examination advised the parents of the critical condition she was in, suffering from appendicitis, and that the appendix had perforated.

She was at once removed to Edmonton where Dr. Allen performed an operation and pronounced it hopeless, and the child died in a few hours. An inquest was held and a post mortem, which established that death was caused by appendicitis.

This case was further investigated by Detective Scott and Holmberg was arrested on a charge of Manslaughter, and brought before His Lordship Mr. Justice Walsh at the sitting of the Supreme Court at Stettler in October. The Jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty," and Holmberg was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labor and fined \$500.00.

The public were very much interested in the case, and it is the first prosecution against chiropractors that has succeeded in Western Canada.

HORSE AND CATTLE STEALING.

The following is a summary of some of the Important cases of horse and cattle stealing:

EDMONTON DISTRICT.

1. *Louis Poupart—Cattle Stealing (4 charges).*

Several complaints were received at the Lloydminster Detachment during December, 1919, that cattle were missing, and on investigation by Constable Duncan he found that several head of cattle had been shipped to a cattle buyer in Edmonton by Poupart who claimed that the cattle came into his possession by a trade with a team of horses.

Poupart was arrested and given a preliminary hearing and remanded for trial, and admitted to bail in the sum of \$200.00 despite the ob-

jection of Constable Duncan, who was prosecuting. In a very short time he sold his property and left the country, and has not been heard of since. We had the strongest evidence against this man.

2. *Re A. T. Symore and Norman Gillo—Cattle Stealing at Manville.*

These two boys stole and killed a heifer the property of J. B. Burch, the animal being shot by Symore, skinned and used as food. The defence at the trial being that these boys had been practising roping, threw this animal, twisted its neck, and broke its leg. They were found "Guilty" by His Honor Judge Taylor and fined \$150.00 and \$200.00 respectively, and ordered to report to the Alberta Provincial Police at Vermilion once a month until April, 1921, and to appear before His Honor at the sitting of the District Court at Vermilion in the same month.

3. *Steve Krywucyk—Cattle Stealing.*

The accused stole eight head of cattle from Mrs. Jessie Book of Lanuke, and was charged before His Honor Judge Taylor at Vegreville on January 6th, 1920, pleaded "Guilty," and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

4. *Joe Bomba—Cattle Stealing.*

This case arose at Smoky Lake. Bomba stole a cow from a neighbor on or about the 10th day of November, 1920, and upon a search of the accused premises, the carcass of a cow was found in the granary, which he swore he bought from another man. This man denied selling him a cow, but had sold him a steer. The accused finding himself getting cornered up, tried to square the matter with the owner of the cow.

He was placed under arrest and appeared before Judge Crawford at Fort Saskatchewan, who imposed a fine of \$200.00 or in default twelve months' imprisonment.

5. *Re George Coulson and James H. McIntosh—Cattle Stealing.*

This was a case from the Lac La Biche district, and from facts gathered by our own investigations were that several head of cattle had been missed belonging to certain people, all branded with their brands. These cattle had mixed with the accused cattle and he had sold them to different people.

These men came before His Lordship Mr. Justice Walsh at Edmonton on the 1st and 2nd days of April, 1920, who found them both "Guilty" and allowed them out on suspended sentence on entering into bonds to keep the peace for two years.

6. *Ivan Printup—Cattle Stealing (2 charges).*

This is a case from the Irma district. The accused is alleged to have stolen two heifers the property of B. H. Darcy, of Killam, and Earl Moore, of Jarrow, and sold them to one A. Madden, who shipped them to the Edmonton stock yards where they were resold. The Stock Inspector at the stock yards examined these heifers and found Moore's and Darcy's brand on them. Printup and Madden became wise to this and went to Darcy and tried to settle, claiming the animals were shipped in mistake. Printup also claimed that he raised the Moore heifer, and that if Moore's brand was on it he put it there.

This man is out on bail awaiting trial. He is a Mexican and said to be a son of Villa, the Mexican outlaw, and has a very unsavoury reputation.

7. *Re John Green, alias Lowe, alias Wright, alias Samuel H. Ray—Horse Stealing.*

This man is alleged to have stolen a horse from A. A. Burke, of Serrail, east of Athabasca, sometime in July, 1920, and had only been released a short time previously from the penitentiary on parole. Inquiries were made for him, and it was found that he had also stolen a valuable watch from one of his neighbors, and upon further investigation we found that this man was serving a term in the Stony Mountain Penitentiary, under the name of King, for horse stealing at Portage La Prairie, Manitoba. The stolen watch was found with his effects at the penitentiary, and as soon as he completes his sentence he will be brought back to stand his trial here.

RED DEER DISTRICT.

8. *Re Shearer Bros.—Horse Stealing—Markerville and Gadsby Districts.*

The three Shearer Brothers, two of whom resided in the Markerville district, and the third in the Gadsby district, carried on their operations for some years, their modus operandi being to steal horses from the Markerville and Innisfal districts and trail them over to Gadsby, work the brands and dispose of them, and vice versa. Several horses are held as exhibits in the various cases, and some sixteen head have been returned to the lawful owners, who had given them up as lost or stolen.

These cases come up at the next sitting of the Supreme Court at Red Deer and Stettler. Since the gang were arrested complaints of lost horses in these districts have decreased.

Detective Scott, Corporal Mahoney, Constables Robertson, Shantz and Marks were responsible for bringing these men to justice, and worked night and day on this case.

9. *Re Leo Rook—Horse Stealing.*

During the summer of 1920 it was reported to Corporal Cawsey, of Wetaskiwin, that Rook had a mare in his possession that did not belong to him, and upon his being questioned stated that he had bought it from a breed, and produced a Bill of Sale to support his statement. The constable making the investigation took possession of the Bill of Sale and some time later Corporal Cawsey secured a specimen of Rook's handwriting, which with the Bill of Sale was submitted to Dr. Revell for comparison, who declared that the Bill of Sale had been forged by Rook, and he later confessed that he had forged it.

This case comes up at the next sitting of the court at Wetaskiwin.

CALGARY DISTRICT.

10. *Rex vs. Thomas Lennie—Horse Stealing.*

This case arose in the Olds district. The accused stole a horse from a man named Shantz and also an estray animal. He was tried before Magistrate Davidson and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

11. *Rex vs. F. Metcalf—Cattle Stealing.*

This was a case of another stray animal being picked up and butchered. The accused was tried by Colonel G. Sanders, Police Magistrate, pleaded "Guilty," and was fined \$100.00.

12. *Rex vs. Robert Sinclair—Horse Stealing.*

Complaint was made to Constable Symons at Gleichen that Sinclair, who had been working for a Mr. La Claire, had left his employ and taken a horse and saddle with him, and upon investigations we found that the accused had sold the horse and saddle at Namaka to a man named Wallace.

He was arrested at Strathmore and later appeared before Judge Winter and released on suspended sentence. This was a deliberate case of horse stealing.

13. *Rex vs. Victor and Odelion Lamy and Gideon Pellerin—Horse Stealing.*

This case arose at Tröchu. It appears that the above mentioned men Lemay were driving a team belonging to their father, one of the team died, and they then stole a horse from Mr. Burke to replace the dead one.

They were tried before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

14. *Rex vs. Lloyd Yates—Horse Stealing.*

Complaint was sent to Calgary from Cochrane, owing to the absence of the constable at that point, that someone had taken a horse from the stable of a Mr. Swanson, and on enquiry Yates was suspected and found to have headed west towards Banff. The R.C.M.P. were requested to arrest him, which was done, with the horse in his possession.

He was just sixteen years old and was brought before the Juvenile Court, who ordered him to be sent to Portage La Prairie for an indefinite period.

15. *Re Austin Sirr and Charles Logan—Cattle Stealing.*

A rancher named Hamback, living some ten miles west of Crossfield, reported to Constable Pakenham that 18 head of cattle had been taken from his field on the night of June 7th, and that he suspected two men named Sirr and Logan of taking them, as he had seen them pass his farm with a large bunch of cattle from Carstairs, driving them to Turvey's ranch, four miles west of Carstairs.

Detective Reid and Constable Hambling were sent from Calgary to assist in the case, also Stock Detective Johnson and Constable Dobbin from Cochrane. The cattle were traced into the Fallen Timber district, a heavily timbered country and full of muskegs, making it difficult for any kind of travel. Twenty-four head of cattle were recovered, four belonging to a rancher named Downs and twenty belonging to Hamback, two more than he had missed. These cattle were only ear marked, and these had been mutilated.

A thorough search was made for Logan and Sirr, but no trace of them could be found after they left Turvey's ranch, although they were there when Constable Pakenham arrived the day following the Hamback

cattle being missed, but as no charge other than driving cattle over five miles and not returning them could be laid, and there was no evidence that they had taken Hamback's cattle at the time, nothing has been heard or seen of these men since. Every endeavor has been made to locate them, and it has been reported that they made their way to Mexico. Sirr has the name of being a notorious cattle rustler, and gave the R.N.W.M.P. a lot of trouble in the Medicine Hat district some years ago.

LETHBRIDGE DISTRICT.

16. *Re Joe Snake Person, Henry Standing Alone and Johnny Red Crane—Cattle Stealing (Blood Indians),*

These Indians were charged with killing and stealing cattle from the Knight Ranching Company, whose cattle were ranging on the Blood Reservation. These Indians appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice Ives at Lethbridge and were found "Guilty." Snake Person received a sentence of one year, Standing Alone, sentence suspended, and Johnny Red Crane one months' imprisonment.

Stock Detective Shaw and Constable Henderson deserve great credit for bringing these Indians to justice, as the Knight-Watson Ranching Company had lost several head of cattle, and complimented these men on the work performed.

17. *Re Lewis W. Minor—Cattle Stealing.*

This was one of the most important cases ever tried in Southern Alberta. The accused, whose farm is in the Happy Valley district, came from the United States about three years ago and purchased a small bunch of cattle. His herd grew so fast that neighboring ranchers grew suspicious of him, as quite a number of cattle had been missing from their herds, and Mr. Streeter, who owns a large herd of cattle in the same district, laid an information against Minor for the theft of a steer, and he was committed for trial. In the meantime I received a letter from the Secretary of the Stockmen's Protective Association that as the cattle had been running on the Forest Reserve leases were being brought back to their own ranges, and the ranchers were afraid that a large amount of rustling would be done. I had C1, one of our Stock Detectives, detailed by Inspector Brankley to go down to this district and investigate the cattle situation, with the result that while attending the Supreme Court at Macleod on October 12th, and at which Minor was to be tried, C1, who was with Mr. Streeter at Macleod, also reported to me and Chief Detective Nicholson, who was assisting at the Bassoff trial, that cattle stealing was being carried on in the Happy Valley district on a large scale. After the Bassoff case was finished we went into these cases, which had been going on for some years, and Chief Detective Nicholson returned with Mr. Streeter and C1 to Nanton with instructions to investigate these cases and bring the guilty parties to justice.

One or two other stock men were sent to assist him, and Minor was arrested in a few days, and later, with several charges of cattle stealing, cattle killing, theft of harness, theft of building, was on the 18th of November tried before Judge McNeill, who found him "Guilty" of cattle stealing, and sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment and fined him \$1,000.00. The prosecution was in charge of J. W. McDonald, K.C.,

for the Crown; R. B. Bennett, K.C., for the Stock Association, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. McKinley Cameron.

Chief Detective Nicholson's work in this case was swift and clever, as the others working with Minor are old and clever cattlemen and well known to the police for years. One of the witnesses in this case, a Mrs. Erwin, has since been committed for perjury, and there are several more charges pending against Minor.

Until the Secretary of the Stockmen's Association wrote me and we met Mr. Streeeter no complaints had ever reached this office complaining of cattle stealing in this district. Investigations are still going on until the gang is cleaned out.

18. *Re Hutchinson Brothers—Horse Stealing.*

A rancher at Brooks complained that he had lost eight head of horses, which he suspected had been stolen, and taken to the Medicine Hat district; numerous other complaints coming in at the same time from other points. Investigations were commenced and it was found that horses were being driven south to the Cypress Hills, branded and allowed to range until the brands healed and were then trailed over the border to the United States. The district used by the thieves being a leased one and very sparsely settled made our investigations difficult. Suspicion rested on two brothers named Hutchinson, and two men named Gallup. They were arrested and charged with horse stealing, the charge against the Gallups being withdrawn. The Hutchinsons were tried at the Fall Assizes at Medicine Hat. The Jury disagreed, much to everyones surprise, and a new trial being ordered, no date being set as yet.

The brands on all the animals recovered had been very cleverly defaced, but were successfully deciphered by Stock Detective Shaw, who with Detectives Martin and McNeil had charge of the case. The horses recovered were turned over to the owners, who have not been slow in expressing their appreciation of the work performed by the Alberta Provincial Police.

19. *Re Vern Currence—Horse Stealing.*

The accused in this case lived in the Claresholm district for some years, and in 1918 moved to the Province of Saskatchewan, and while on a visit to his parents at Claresholm stole a team of mares from a man named Johnson and took them to Saskatchewan. He fell foul of the Saskatchewan Provincial Police and was arrested on several charges of theft, and while searching his premises they found a cutting from a Claresholm paper advertising this team as strays; the matter was taken up with this Force. Johnson went down to Saskatchewan, identified the mares as his property. Currence later escaped from custody of the Saskatchewan Police, but was later arrested again and pleading "Guilty" to several charges of theft, forgery, false pretences and escape, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Upon his release on December 17th, he was re-arrested and taken to Macleod and charged with the theft of Johnson's team, pleaded "Guilty," and was allowed out on suspended sentence. This man for years was a source of trouble to the police in the Claresholm district.

PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.

20. *Re William Briggs—Horse Stealing.*

This case was the most important one in this district. The complainant, being an Indian, who reported the loss of his horse in May last. On inquiries being started it was found that Briggs had been seen riding the horse at White Mud River. Briggs was eventually traced to Saskatchewan, and found working under an assumed name at Sibbald and brought back.

He appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons at Peace River on December 15th, was found "Guilty," and sentenced to 23 months' imprisonment.

THEFT, FORGERY, COUNTERFEITING, BURGLARY, ETC.

The following is a synopsis of some of the other cases dealt with such as Theft, Forgery, Counterfeiting and Burglary.

1. *Dan Whitford—Theft and Escape from Custody.*

Numerous thefts were reported at Peace River during June, which upon investigations it was found that Dan Whitford, his wife, and another Breed had stolen a canoe, rifle and some other articles, and headed for Fort Vermilion.

Constable Mooney was notified and arrested him at Stinking Lake. A special constable was employed to look after him temporarily, and he was brought before Police Magistrate A. MacDonald and sentenced to sixteen months' imprisonment.

2. *Rex vs. Arthur King—Forgery and Counterfeiting.*

This was reported last year. He was brought before His Lordship Mr. Justice Walsh and Jury and found "Guilty." His lawyer, Mr. McKinley Cameron, asked to have the sentence deferred, and to hear arguments re the indictment being quashed, and the sentence was accordingly deferred.

Early in December this case came before the Appellate Court and was disallowed, and King was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment by His Lordship Mr. Justice Walsh.

3. *Rex vs. Duncan Cameron, alias Campbell, alias Whitaker—Forgery.*

This case was rather a daring one, the accused being a returned man with the rank of Captain and had acted as Chaplain in the C.E.F., uttered cheques to the amount of \$4,000.00 at Calgary, on the Standard Bank at Fort Saskatchewan.

These forgeries were premeditated as the accused had an accepted rubber stamp on the bank made in Edmonton some days previously, and had procured the blank cheques from the bank at Fort Saskatchewan. The cheques forged in Calgary were under the name of Whitaker. After having successfully cashed his cheques in Calgary, he procured his hand bag at his hotel, placed it with a porter on the north bound afternoon train and then took a taxi to Airdrie where he passed another cheque for \$1,000 under the name of James Campbell, then caught the train his bag was on and went to Edmonton. In the meantime the forgeries at Calgary were found out and descriptions phoned to Edmonton. Campbell got off the train at Strathcona and proceeded to his home, someone else being taken for the man wanted by the City Police on the train, the description 'phoned through being very much similar.

Detectives Griffiths and Cameron, who were detailed on this by Inspector Piper, located this man at his home the following morning and arrested him. He confessed and showed them where he had hidden some of the money, and the disposal of the balance, which had gone to pay off a mortgage on his house and one or two small debts. He was sent back to Calgary and a preliminary trial held, was committed for trial and brought before His Lordship Mr. Justice Hyndman and Jury on the 4th February. The Jury after being out two hours informed His Lordship that they could not agree and they were discharged and Campbell taken back to the guard room. He was admitted to bail on the 27th March in the sum of \$10,000.00, and again brought for trial on the 12th April before His Lordship Mr. Justice Walsh and Jury and a verdict was returned of "Guilty" on all charges of forgery, and a strong recommendation for mercy, and was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment.

The Bank got their money back and the Manager of the Union Bank expressed his appreciation of the speedy manner in which this man was arrested, which saved the loss of considerable money, and also having in his possession a forged acceptance stamp, which in all probability he would have used to a greater extent.

4. *Rex vs. Running Wolf—Theft.*

The accused, a Blackfoot Indian broke into a stable at Gleichen and stole four sets of harness and other goods to the value of \$400.00. He elected for a speedy trial, pleaded "Guilty," and was sentenced to two years less one day in the Provincial Gaol at Lethbridge.

5. *Rex vs. Alfred Zorn and Jake Denoff—Shopbreaking.*

The Globe Wine Company of Calgary was burglarized on or about the 23rd March, and a quantity of liquor stolen which was reported to the City Police. Three days later Detective Schoppe of this Force got certain information which threw suspicion on Zorn and Denoff as being the perpetrators. They were arrested and Denoff used against Zorn and he got the protection of the Court, and Zorn was found "Guilty" and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary, Denoff getting suspended sentence. Zorn had been previously mixed up in other burglaries in Calgary.

6. *Rex vs. J. Metzler and H. G. Denny—Burglary.*

During the temporary absence on the 6th April of Mr. and Mrs. James their house at Crossfield was broken into and some jewellery stolen. When discovered it was reported to Constable Pakenham who immediately started to investigate and in a very short time arrested two suspicious characters at the railway station, and on being searched the articles stolen were found in their possession. They were taken to Calgary, elected for speedy trial, and were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

7. *Rex vs. James McCarthy—Forgery.*

The accused wrote a letter to the Attorney-General complaining generally of the Police, and signed the Mayor's name. The case was investigated by Inspector Brankley and it was found out that McCarthy had written the letter. He admitted doing so and came before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons and was fined \$200.00. A case of the biter being bitten.

8. *Rex vs. Charles Carnegie—Theft.*

The accused was Secretary-Treasurer of the Town of Bassano, and had been drinking heavily for some time and had been spending more money than his circumstances permitted. Upon an audit of his books and accounts being made, it was found that he had stolen a \$500.00 Victory Bond and cash amounting to \$3,293.00 from the town and municipal hospitals.

He was brought before His Honor Judge Stewart in the District Court at Calgary pleaded "Guilty" and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary on each three charges, sentences to run concurrently.

9. *Re Deonize Ruptash—Assault and occasioning greivous bodily harm (2 charges).*

The accused, a foreigner, stabbed two of his compatriots, one at Andrew and another at Pakan, and was sentenced by His Honor Judge Mahaffy to three months' imprisonment on one charge; and to two years' imprisonment less one day on the second charge.

10. *Re Pete Rottare—Forgery (2 charges).*

The accused appeared before His Honor Judge Morrison at Fort Saskatchewan, pleaded "Not Guilty" and was discharged. The Crown preferred another charge of forgery against him. Expert evidence on hand writing was given by Dr. Revell and the accused was sentenced by His Honor Judge Taylor to three years in the penitentiary.

11. *Re Michael Bondura—Breaking and Entering.*

Several cases of burglary had been reported at Mundare and Corporal Sacker was detailed to investigate the burglaries, with the result that Bondura was arrested and made a full confession, and was sentenced by His Honor Judge Taylor at the District Court Sittings at Fort Saskatchewan to two years on two charges, sentences to run concurrently.

12. *Wasył Tkachuk and Mike Dromaraski—Assault and Robbery.*

This case arose in the Andrew District. It appears that about midnight of the 11th April, two men entered the house of George Recklo of Twale and demanded money, at the point of a gun. Recklo gave them all he had in his pockets, they bound Recklo's hands and put him in the cellar, went upstairs where Recklo's wife and daughters were sleeping, brought one of the daughters down and forced her to show them where \$350.00 was hidden. She was also bound and gagged, and the mother and other daughter brought downstairs and placed in the cellar with the others, some blankets and bread thrown to them and the cellar door nailed down.

After they left Recklo managed to force the door and release the others. Investigations were commenced the next day, the result of which was the arrest of Tkachuk and Dromaraski. They were brought before His Honor Judge Taylor and Tkachuk was sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary, and Dromaraski, on account of his age was discharged. Tkachuk later escaped from the Penitentiary, and we have it from the most reliable authority, by forged passports he succeeded in reaching his own country, Austria.

13. *Harry Sims—Theft by Conversion.*

The accused was in the employ of a firm of Boarding Contractors for the G.T.P. Railway and his duty was to collect all monies from the different boarding camps, and to turn them into their head office in Edmonton. During the month of November, 1919, he absconded with the collections of that month amounting to a considerable sum. The Company laid a complaint against him, and he was traced all over Western Canada, and eventually located at Brule, where he was working on a C.N.R. boarding car and arrested and brought before His Lordship Mr. Justice Scott at Edmonton, and pleaded "Guilty" to five charges, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment on each charge.

14. *Re Henry Lapointe—Theft.*

The accused was employed as a clerk in a store owned by a man named Berube at Lac La Biche and stole goods to the amount of \$200.00, and converted to his own use cash amounting to \$1,645.00. He appears to have been very popular at Lac La Biche and his arrest caused quite a controversy and ill feeling among some of the people residing there.

He came before His Lordship Mr. Justice Hyndman at Edmonton, pleaded "Guilty" to four charges preferred against him. A strong plea for leniency was made by his counsel, and having made restitution received a sentence of three months' imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently.

15. *Tom Yanik—Embezzlement.*

The accused had been hired to look after the store of one Otto Heber at Calling Lake during the absence of the owner, who upon his return found goods to the amount of \$420.00 missing for which no accounting was made, and the accused refused to account for them. A complaint was laid and he appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice Walsh at Edmonton and pleaded "Guilty," and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment less one day.

16. *A. F. A. Coyne—Seditious Conspiracy.*

This case was reported in last year's report and was set down for trial on May 25th, and was adjourned from time to time, and eventually heard on September 20th, before his Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons and Jury.

The accused conducted his own defence while the Crown was represented by Mr. S. B. Woods, K.C. The trial lasted three days and created a great deal of interest throughout the Province, Coyne being a well known man. After all the evidence had been submitted the Jury were out for two hours and brought in the following verdict: "On the evidence submitted we can do no other than find the accused guilty, but recommend strongly that leniency be shown in view of the fact that the accused not being represented by counsel, much evidence in his favor may not have been brought to light."

His Lordship in addressing the accused, informed him that he was taking notice of the recommendation made by the Jury, and thought that the accused had been taught a lesson, and that the interests of Justice would be served by suspending sentence, and His Lordship ordered his release on suspended sentence.

17. *Nils Nelson—Shooting with Intent.*

This case arose in the Lamont district. The accused and his son went to the farm of one, John Rabus, looking for a man named Grenik, found him working there, and approaching the wagon he was in, ordered him out of it, or he would shoot him, he at the time carrying a shot gun in his hands. Grenik did not comply to the demand and Nelson shot at him, missing him, Grenik then jumped out of the wagon, and the accused ordered him to walk in front of him, Grenik did so, then the accused fired another shot into the ground beside Grenik who kept on walking. Another shot was fired at him and the accused rushed at him and beat him over the head with the gun, knocking him down, causing some bad wounds. Grenik was taken to the hospital at Lamont, and his wounds dressed. The accused was arrested, had a preliminary hearing and was committed for trial, and is at present out on bail. It appears that the trouble arose over Grenik seducing accused's daughter.

18. *Complaint of T. Lessard—Alleged Burglary of St. Paul Mercantile Company.*

During the month of November, 1919, the store of the St. Paul Mercantile Company was broken into and goods to the value of \$2,000.00 are alleged to have been stolen. Our investigation met with very little success; a short time ago some of the goods were found on the premises of William Wysk and John Krakowski, two German farmers at Flat Lake near St. Paul des Metis. Search was made for them but they could not be located. During November, 1920, another store at Elk Point was burglarized and goods stolen, and search made of Wysk's place and the goods found there, also a Ford car which had been stolen from Kitscoty, Wysk was also reported to be on his mother's farm at Flat Lake. As he was reputed to be a dangerous man a detail of men were ordered out to arrest him, and while looking for him they came across his brother Gustave Wysk who was implicated in the Elk Point robbery. He upon being ordered to throw up his hands fired point blank at Constable Nadeau with a rifle he was carrying, fortunately missing him, it being near dark at the time. Several shots were exchanged in the bush, and it is certain that Gustave Wysk was wounded, he escaped however, and joined his brother, the chase was kept up for two weeks without result, and it is believed that they have made their way to the United States and efforts are being made to locate them there.

Krakowsky returned to his farm and was arrested by Constable Jenkins and has been committed for trial; several thefts occurring in St. Paul des Metis have been traced to these men.

19. *Re Frank Reimer and Charles Kellette—Shopbreaking.*

While the Constable of the Morinville Detachment was proceeding to Edmonton with a prisoner, and passing St. Albert, he was informed that two suspicious looking men were seen sleeping in the bush near there, one of them holding a revolver in his hand. He placed his prisoner in the lock-up there, borrowed some old clothes, and accompanied by another man proceeded to the place where these men had been seen, and traced them back to the outskirts of the village, caught up with them and got into conversation with them, saw that they were the men described to him, and ordered them to throw up their hands.

On searching them he found Reimer had two guns on him and Kellette one, he placed them under arrest and took them to the lock-up, where they were further searched, and ammunition found in their pockets and in bandoliers concealed under their sweaters, and a glass cutter was also found on Reimer. On being questioned they admitted breaking into a store at 101st Street, Edmonton that morning at 3 a.m. and stole the revolver. On enquiries being made to the City Police it was found that a store had been broken into as described by the two men. They were brought to Edmonton and taken before his Honor Judge Taylor and pleaded "Guilty."

His Honor remanded them for sentence until January 24th, 1921. His Honor stated from the bench that he had carefully read Constable Harrison's crime report on this case, and complimented him for the very fine piece of police work performed in this case.

20. *Re Z. Piontkosky—Theft of Grain.*

This case arose in the Coaldale District. A farmer named Hallam found that his granary had been tampered with and some of his grain stolen, and he reported the theft at once. The late Constable Bailey was detailed from Lethbridge Headquarters, and arrested the accused within twenty-four hours. He traced the accused's wagon from the granary to his house, and to Lethbridge, and found that he had sold a load of grain to one of the elevators in Lethbridge under an assumed name. In his investigation he found the wire fence cut leading to the granary, and evidently the accused had cut one of his fingers while doing it, he found a pair of pliers with blood on them, also on a shovel used, on the wagon and a coat, and noticed that the accused had a cut on one of his fingers and on his evidence at the trial in the Supreme Court at Lethbridge the accused was found "Guilty" and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The Force lost a very bright and intelligent member when this young man was shot down by Tom Bassoff at Bellevue.

21. *Joe Drevenik—Burglary of a Post Office.*

The Post Office at Bellevue was broken into on the 13th of February last and a cash box containing \$112.00 was taken. Sergeant Caswell was notified and started out to investigate, and while on the road met Drevenik who asked him to give him a ride to Coleman. Sergeant Caswell recognizing the man from the description given him as being suspected of committing the robbery, took him to Coleman, and upon searching him found the greater part of the money in the lining of Drevenik's cap.

He was brought before His Honor Judge McNeill and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. His Honor recognized him as being before him on another occasion, under the name of Shultz for a similar offence and had then given him a suspended sentence.

22. *Re Sennett Sherwood—Robbery with Violence.*

This case occurred in the Cardston District. It appears that two men named Stillman and Aldridge were smuggling some liquor across the boundary and had reached Cardston by the C.P.R. with two trunks of liquor. They engaged a man named Triplett, a livery stable keeper

to drive to Montana. All arrangements having been made Triplett conceived the idea of getting possession of the liquor and made arrangements with the accused and two other men named Woolf and Pratt to waylay himself and passengers on the trail, take the liquor and drive him and his passengers to Montana. Sherwood, Woolf and Pratt disguised themselves and according to arrangements made rode some distance out of Cardston, and on the approach of the rig conveying Triplett and the others, galloped towards them firing their guns as they came up and ordered them to put up their hands. Aldridge not complying was struck over the head with a club by Sherwood, inflicting a serious wound. Sherwood searched Aldridge and found nothing, turned his attention to Stillman and as alleged by him took \$130.00.

The preliminary being over as arranged, two of the horsemen drove Stillman and Aldridge towards the boundary for some distance, and on leaving them told them to keep going and not return to Cardston. The third horseman now took a hand and turned Triplett with his rig and cargo of liquor towards Cardston, where the liquor was hidden in a manure pile in Triplett's yard. In the meantime Stillman and Aldridge had walked back to Cardston and notified the police of what had happened. Warrants were obtained and Constable Henderson and Stock Detective Shaw went out to search for the accused, who was arrested shortly afterwards. After confessing to the plot Pratt and Triplett were arrested. Woolf made his way across the boundary, and has so far evaded arrest. Sherwood and Woolf bear bad reputations and had a short time previously been tried for a similar offence.

Sherwood was tried in the Supreme Court, pleaded "Guilty" and was sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment. Pratt and Triplett elected for a Jury trial, pleaded "Not Guilty" and were acquitted. Pratt appeared as a Crown witness a few days afterwards against Triplett, and in his evidence admitted that he was guilty of the offence which the Jury had acquitted him of. The Trial Judge commenting on the verdict remarked "Sometimes Juries do things that Judges dare not do."

23. *George Kessler—Theft and Absconding Bail.*

This case arose in the Medicine Hat District. The accused while working for a farmer named Putman stole a load of flax from him and was arrested and brought before Police Magistrate Rae and elected to be tried speedily, he was remanded for the following day, and allowed to go on his own recognizance in the meantime. This was strenuously objected to by Corporal Clarke. The accused failed to appear on the following day and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest, and was eventually located some months afterwards in North Dakota. Detective Martin went over for him, he waived extradition and returned with Martin, he appeared before the Police Magistrate, pleaded "Guilty" to the charge of theft of the load of flax and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. This case was brought to the attention of the Attorney-General at the time by the criticisms levelled at the Magistrate for his action in allowing the man to go on his own recognizance when opposed so strongly by Corporal Clarke, whose action was amply justified by later events.

24. *Re Sydney Edwards—Abduction.*

The accused was in the employ of the C.P.R. as agent at Blackfalds, a married man with four children. A young girl named Plumb about 15 years of age, the daughter of a section man, did odd chores for the Edwards family, and during the absence of the wife and family, the accused left Blackfalds taking the girl with him. We traced them to Vancouver, where he left her stranded and through some correspondence to a friend in Edmonton we located her, and her father went over and brought her back. Edwards was later located working under an assumed name as an operator on the C.N.R. at Munson, he was arrested and brought before His Honor Judge Mahaffy, pleaded "Guilty" and was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

This was a very heartless case, the man had a good home, his family were very happy, and the girl had a good home and was heartlessly left by this man after ruining her to shift for herself in Vancouver.

25. *Re John Neyrinck—Theft of Grain.*

A farmer named Robinson, living in the Coronation District, complained to Constable Doherty that his granary had been broken into and several loads of grain taken. After a long and arduous investigation by this Constable the accused was arrested and brought before His Honor Judge Morrison at Stettler, was found "Guilty" and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

26. *Edward Carbee—Burglary.*

Reports had continuously been received of burglaries being committed in the Daysland and Strome Districts, and all efforts to unravel them were baffled for a time, but suspicion rested on a young man named Carbee, who had been previously convicted on a charge of burglary. The accused was arrested and confessed to having committed eight burglaries. He was brought before Judge Mahaffy and on account of having made restitution was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. Two of his accomplices were released on suspended sentences, on account of their age and previously good character.

There is no doubt that Carbee had exercised a bad influence over them. Carbee was a sort of modern Raffles and is the only son of a highly respected family in this district.

27. *Re W. R. Bailey—Forgery and Theft.*

Complaint was made to Stettler Detachment to Corporal Mahoney that the accused had passed a forged cheque amounting to \$87.50 on the Royal Bank at Stettler and skipped out. Circulars of his description were sent out and he was located at Bassano and arrested, and it was also found that he had stolen a Dominion Express order from the mails.

He was brought before His Honor Judge Mahaffy and sentenced to two years' imprisonment less one day.

28. *Re W. F. Graham—Theft from the Union Bank at Lacombe.*

Mr. G. Proud, an inspector of the Union Bank, came to interview me at my office and informed me that the accused was suspected of embezzling a large sum of money from their branch at Lacombe, but would not lay an information at the time. I had Detective Scott detailed to keep this man under observation, in the meantime the bank auditors were checking up and found a shortage of near \$30,000.00.

The Bank officials laid an information and the accused was arrested and brought to Edmonton, with the consent of the Attorney-General the proceedings were dropped. Graham and his friends made restitution of the money taken, this man had been in the employ of this bank for nearly twenty years and commenced his defalcations in 1912, but covered them up very cleverly and carried them on for eight years before being detected.

OFFENCES AGAINST WOMEN.

Summary of some of the most important cases of offences against women:

1. *Re Mike Dlugash—Carnal Knowledge.*

The accused is a farmer in the Daysland District, and it appears from the investigations made by the Constable at Daysland that this man had been cohabiting with his two step-daughters, both under the age of 16 years. He came for trial before His Honor Judge Lees who sentenced him to three years in the Penitentiary.

2. *Re C. S. Williams—Carnal Knowledge.*

The accused in this case was arrested at Drumheller and brought before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons and a Jury on the 7th of October, found "Guilty" and sentenced to life imprisonment. The evidence produced in court showed this to be one of the most brutal and disgusting cases ever heard. The perpetrator at this time was suffering from venereal disease, and the child who was only seven years of age, became infected with the disease. His Lordship stated in court that Capital Punishment would not be too severe for this heinous offence.

3. *Re Edward Chapelle—Incest.*

This man is a farmer in the Ponoka District, his daughter gave birth to an illegitimate child which was not registered. The matter was taken up by Corporal Cawsey under The Vital Statistics Act, with the result that the girl admitted that her father had been having sexual intercourse with her since she was ten years old.

This man was brought before His Honor Judge Mahaffy, pleaded "Guilty," was sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary and to receive twenty lashes.

4. *Re Harold Bigelow—Carnal Knowledge of Girl Under 14 Years.*

A man named Knox of Battle Ridge laid a complaint against the accused, charging him with having for some time had sexual intercourse with his 14-year-old daughter. The accused was brought before His Honor Judge Morrison and sentenced to two years' imprisonment less one day.

5. *L. F. Prevost—Carnal Knowledge.*

Information was given to Detective Scott that the accused had for some time been having sexual intercourse with one of his stepdaughters, and from the evidence adduced at his preliminary trial the girl and her two sisters were made wards of the government. The accused is awaiting trial.

6. *Re Harry Snyder—Incest.*

This man is of Jewish extraction and a well to do farmer in the Daysland District. An employee of his reported that he believed the

accused was having sexual intercourse with his 18-year-old daughter, but it was found impossible to get an interview with the daughter without the knowledge of the parents. The girl however went on a visit to friends to Prince Albert, Detective Scott was sent there to interview her. She stoutly denied that her father had had at any time sexual intercourse with her, and immediately after the interview wired her father to meet her in Edmonton the next day. Snyder was found dead in the house of a friend at Edmonton, he having poisoned himself by drinking carbolic acid.

7. *Re Henry Burleau—Attempted Carnal Knowledge.*

It appears that the accused forcibly entered the bedroom of this girl at the Grande Prairie Hotel. The proprietor at once notified the Police and Burleau was arrested and committed for trial. He appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice Simmons at Grande Prairie, the girl did not appear and the case was remanded to the next sitting of the Court. The girl has since been located, she is only 12 years of age and is now in charge of the Neglected Children's Department.

8. *Rex vs. Aldine Nelson—Incest.*

It appears that the accused induced his sister to go to the stable with him and there committed the offence. Upon the return of their aunt with whom she was staying, she informed her of what the brother had done, and she had notified our Constable at Jenner, who arrested him, and after being committed for trial was brought before His Honor Judge Green at Medicine Hat and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

9. *Re J. W. Reynolds—Rape and Suicide.*

The accused was a laborer around Gladys and worked his way down to Mr. Wakeford's farm, and during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Wakeford hid himself in the stable. Mr. Wakeford's daughter went to the stable to attend to some cattle, and while doing this the accused knocked her down with a club and raped her. This was reported at once to Constable Holtom at High River, who immediately commenced a search for him and found him under a bed in a vacant house belonging to Mr. Loubands. He called upon Reynolds to come out and surrender himself. Reynolds immediately drew a gun and shot himself through the brains, being killed instantly—a fitting end to the perpetrator of such a deed.

This man had molested other women and is believed he was in some way mixed up with the murder of Anna Gordon of Calgary.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The following Statistics of Criminal Offences show 6,384 cases entered, an increase of 973 cases over last year. In addition there were 4,738 investigations made, showing an increase of 939 over last year, the percentage of convictions for the year being 82%, a very high rate, and one that I doubt can be duplicated in Canada by any other Force. The 4,738 cases of investigations made consisted of enquiries for missing friends and relatives, investigations made for other Forces, horse and cattle stealing, and a very large number of enquiries for the various Consuls of European Countries and from England.

Some very serious cases were investigated for the United States authorities. Two murderers were located, arrested and sent back, two cases for large embezzlements, and in connection with one of these, the State of Michigan wired me that they wanted a man named Coleman, and wanted him bad. We eventually located this man some sixty miles out of Fort Vermilion in October. Sub-Inspector Hancock and Corporal Chapman of Peace River left that point in a motor boat for Fort Vermilion to bring him back, the regular boats being taken off on account of the river freezing up. On their arrival they found that Coleman had gone trapping a long distance from where his shack was located, and they decided to return, it being very doubtful if they could make it back up the river as the fragile ice was running. After a very hard trip with a broken propeller they made Peace River. Instructions had been left with Constable Mooney at Fort Vermilion to arrest Coleman and bring him to Peace River.

Sometime in the early part of November Coleman was arrested and Mooney started out for Peace River, and had to be carried across with his man on the ferry cable to the other side of the river, and commenced his trip overland with two horses which were used as pack horses, as there was very little snow. Sleighs could not be used, and after 15 days on the trail, chained day and night to his prisoner, arrived at Peace River, handed over his prisoner, who a few days later was on his way to Michigan with a United States Sheriff.

In submitting the summary of cases preceding these remarks, public interest is always aroused by crimes of violence and they are quoted for the purpose of showing that the Force is doing its work, also the motives and causes leading to these crimes.

The total number of prisoners handled by the Force during the year was 2,421.

There was an increase in the number of offences against women during the year. 72 cases were entered and 23 convictions obtained, 34 were either dismissed or withdrawn, and there are 15 cases awaiting trial as per schedule of classification:

Crime	Entered	Convictions	Dismissal	Awaiting Trial.
Assault Indecent -----	20	10	8	2
Rape and Attempt -----	8	-----	6	2
Abduction -----	8	1	6	1
Carnal Knowledge -----	21	8	6	7
Incest -----	4	3	-----	1
Seduction -----	11	1	8	2
TOTAL -----	72	23	34	15

It is a very difficult matter to secure convictions in cases of this nature, as corroborative evidence is essential and from the nature of the crime it is very hard to procure. Some of these cases were of a revolting nature, and I have quoted some two or three cases in my summary. The majority of these cases occurred in the foreign settlements.

Offences against property, ordinary thefts account for 624 cases entered against 571 last year, 405 convictions were registered this year against 390 last year.

There were 79 cases of horse and cattle stealing entered during the year, and 31 convictions obtained and 11 cases awaiting trial. A decrease of 48 cases over last year. I have quoted some of the principal cases brought before the Courts, I attribute the decrease this year to the more efficient patrols made, and to the employment of efficient Stock Detectives, who are riding the range all the year round, but a still more effective protection could be secured if we received a little more co-operation from the ranchers and farmers, in giving us their aid and assistance which they could do, owing to their knowledge of the districts in which they live, and of branding. They ought to take more initial responsibility than they do, by looking after their stock a little more instead of following the old custom of turning them out in the Spring and looking for them in the Fall, and there would not be half the complaints. A large number of complaints regarding stock being stolen are camouflage methods to get the Police to look for and recover stray stock. The Brand Inspectors perform their duties in a very lax way, it is very seldom that they see an animal that is being shipped, or examine the brand. The shipper takes his certificate of brands of animals to him, and he signs them without ever seeing them, thus leaving the road open for unscrupulous cattle buyers and others to ship stock that are not properly recorded, and were it not for the efficient men employed at the stockyards in this Province, large numbers of cattle would go through without inspection.

In the Printup case some cattle were detected with a brand entirely different from the certificate signed by the Inspector at the shipping point. This Inspector was prosecuted and fined. There were two or three cases of the same nature in the Brooks District where cattle were shipped direct to Chicago, and months afterwards upon losses being reported, and investigations started, the men who shipped these cattle settled up with the owners. Prosecutions in this case would have been abortive. About the end of this month a large shipment of stock was made at Nanton to Tacoma, Washington. The cattle were driven to the stockyards at Nanton about 5 p.m., and loaded right away, the brand reader gave the shipper a brand certificate, without ever seeing the cattle or reading a brand. Constable Streatfield stationed at Nanton, telephoned to Inspector Brankley at Calgary the particulars, he got in touch with Mr. Sexsmith, the Chief Brand Reader, and the result of his inspection was that there were 16 head of cattle with entirely different brands, than those given by the brand reader at Nanton, but the shippers had bills of sale covering these animals with the exception of one belonging to Mr. Ings, of Nanton, which was cut out of the shipment and later sold by Mr. Ings to a cattle dealer. I have taken up with the Live Stock

Commissioner the advisability of appointing Stock Inspectors at Kamloops, Moose Jaw and Coutts, and to make it compulsory to unload all shipments of cattle going to the United States markets. If this were done we should be in a better position to protect the ranchers and farmers.

In the Brooks District there are a large number of estray cattle and horses cut out every year at the round-ups. During November there were over 100 head of stray cattle, some unbranded, or others so badly branded, that they could not be deciphered, naturally they remained bunched up for a while, making it easy for cattle rustlers and others to gather up a bunch. Whenever we ascertain who are the owners of these strays, they are notified. It is noticed that several well known characters have moved into this district from further south, and who have for years been looked upon with suspicion in regard to their dealings with cattle and horses.

There is no doubt that a good many stray and stolen cattle find their way into the packing plants and abbatoirs despite the vigilance of the Police and brand readers.

There were only 18 cases entered for setting out prairie fires, and 17 convictions obtained, a decrease of cases entered of 23 over last year. The worst being one west of Olds, near the Forest Reserve, and caused by a man burning brush; he was later brought to Court and fined.

During the year we handled 225 insane persons, 77 females and 148 males. This is one of the most unpleasant duties we are called upon to perform, as great care and kindness must be used in dealing with these unfortunate people. All are sent to the Ponoka Asylum.

OFFENCES AGAINST RELIGION AND MORALS.

There were 577 convictions, 222 for vagrancy, 61 drunk and disorderly, 107 gambling, and 61 in connection with houses of ill fame, and a few others of a less serious nature.

MOTOR CAR THEFTS.

There has been a decrease in thefts of cars, which is attributed to the terms of imprisonment given in several cases, and owners have taken more precautions against losing their cars by theft.

Certain recommendations were made some time ago to the Department for the safeguarding of owners of cars.

Identification Bureau.—This Department is in charge of Reg. No. 150 Corporal Kirby (M.C.) who takes a great interest in his work and is very capable. I attach his report herewith:

Headquarters

Edmonton, Alberta., December 31st, 1920.

Sir:—

Re Identification Bureau

I have the honor to submit the following report on the operation of the Identification Bureau for the year ended December 31st, 1920.

The issuance of this, the first annual report, being required before the Bureau is three months old, I deem it appropriate, therefore, that it takes the form of a concise history of the Bureau from its inception to the close of the year under review.

Installation

On October 13th, 1920, the first supplies for the installation of this Department were received from the Office Specialty Mfg. Co., and I immediately commenced to classify the 398 sets of finger prints that were on file at Headquarters, Edmonton. (These finger prints were copies of all the sets of finger prints that had been taken since the organization of the Force in 1917 to October 13, 1920).

Circulars were sent to all Divisions, advising them that an Identification Bureau was being installed at Edmonton, and also explaining the new procedure that would be adopted in recording prisoners, which was to supplant the method then in use.

On November 20, 1920, the camera and flash light apparatus was installed in the Bureau, and the new Department immediately became 100% more efficient, and arrangements were made for an exchange of finger prints, photographs, records between the Bureau and the Edmonton and Winnipeg City Police Forces. Divisions were notified that the Bureau was operating and that the new procedure of recording prisoners would come into effect forthwith.

Since November 20th, 1920, the Bureau has photographed and finger printed 54 prisoners, classified and recorded 316 prisoners, identified 20 prisoners as having previous records, written and circulated to Detachments two lectures, and attended one case of breaking and entering in which finger prints were found on the scene of the crime.

Modus Operandi

The Bureau photographs and finger prints all prisoners charged with, or convicted of, an indictable offence, who pass through "A" Division Headquarters, and forwards copies to the R.C.M.P. Identification Department, Ottawa, who report back as to whether the prisoner has a previous record, the report from Ottawa is used as evidence against him at his trial. Copies are also sent to Edmonton and Winnipeg City Police Forces, for their information and record (three identifications have been made in this manner) and eleven identifications have been made through Ottawa.

The other three Divisions "B," "C" and "D" take their own photographs and finger prints, forwarding one copy immediately to Ottawa for identification and one copy to the Headquarters Bureau for identification, record and classification.

Advantages of the Bureau

Before identification by finger prints was acknowledged by the Courts, a great percentage of habitual criminals were treated by the Police, and also by the Courts, as first offenders, and were sentenced accordingly, because the only means of identification was by the personal recognition of Police Officers, and under these conditions a criminal had only to operate in a new locality after each term of imprisonment, to be treated as a first offender, and get a light sentence for each case. Under the present system of finger print identification a criminal's records are available to any force in the Continent after he has once been sentenced,

and should he be apprehended a second time, he is identified by his finger prints and the first term of imprisonment is used against him. And by the system of exchange now in use between the Dominion and the U.S.A. Bureau, this force receives the benefits of all convictions registered in either country.

Detection of Criminals

Another advantage of the Bureau is the help it gives the force in the detection of criminals. Often finger prints are found on the scene of a crime, and when photographed and enlarged are good evidence in Court, and in 75 per cent. of the cases of this nature, the criminal admits his guilt and pleads guilty when confronted with the evidence, and thus the Government is saved the expense of fighting the case. Should the prints found on the scene of the crime be found on file in the Bureau, the force is saved the expense of discovering the perpetrator, and also much time and delay is saved. The Bureau being able to supply the name (and aliases), photograph, description, etc., of the criminal, all that is left to discover is the man's present whereabouts.

Training

A series of lectures is being written and circulated by the Bureau to every Detachment of the Force, dealing with Latent finger prints, classification of prints, how to prepare and use finger prints, evidence in Court, etc. (The first of these lectures have already been circulated). Practical demonstrations are also given to any member of the force who visits the Bureau when duty or leave brings him to Edmonton. In this manner all members of the Force are receiving a workable knowledge of this branch of police work.

Cases

On December 1st, 1920, a hardware store belonging to Mr. Saunders, of St. Albert, was entered and four automobile tires stolen. Constable Harrison, of Morinville Detachment, who was investigating the case, found finger prints on the inside of the windows and on several articles in the store. He requested help from the Bureau, and I proceeded to St. Albert immediately and developed and photographed all the prints Constable Harrison and I could discover. Several of these prints proved to be smudges, and were useless; all the remainder were identified as belonging to Mr. Saunders or his assistant, Mr. Veness. Although the criminal was not caught through his finger prints in this case, the experience was good training for Constable Harrison, as I took the opportunity of showing him when, where and how to look for Latent prints, etc., and how to develop them.

Identifications

In classifying and transferring old files to the new records, six identifications were made. In exchange of prints between the Bureau and the Edmonton City Police, one identification was made. In exchange of prints between the Bureau and the Winnipeg City Police, two identifications were made, and in forwarding copies of prints to the R.C.M.P. Identification Department, Ottawa, eleven identifications were made.

Thus, in two months, twenty identifications were made of men whose criminal history would not have been known but for this system of identification and exchange.

The Rogues' Gallery

The Rogues' Gallery, which will be an important acquisition to the Bureau, is expected daily, and when installed, will be of great service to the members of the Force, who will have an opportunity of inspecting the portraits of all criminals passing through the hands of the Force. In this way several recognitions will probably be made from time to time, and members will also get to know criminals that have not yet entered his territory.

Photography

Now, as before the installation of the Bureau, photographs of persons wanted, missing, etc., are received from other forces in such small quantities that there are not sufficient of them to circulate throughout the whole Force, but, by doing its own photography and developing, the Bureau copies and makes the required number of photographs in a few hours and thus every Detachment of the Force receives a photograph as well as a description of the person.

Future Policy

Because of the large number of old files that had to be classified and transferred, little opportunity has been found for Liaison between the Bureau and Divisions, but with the installation of the Rogues' Gallery and by means of lectures and members of the Divisions visiting the Bureau when in Edmonton, the Force generally will reach an even greater degree of efficiency than it already possesses in this branch of its work, and thereby add to its present general efficiency.

In closing, Sir, I wish to thank you for the advice and support you have given the Bureau at all times, which is so necessary a factor in the building up and training of a new department.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) Remington Kirby, Corpl.

Reg. No. 159.

Finger prints received from all sources by the Bureau and placed on record during the year ending December 31st, 1920.

Finger prints taken by "A", "B", "C" and "D" Divisions before the installation of the Bureau.

1917	123
1918	124
1919	151
1920	202
<hr/>	
Total	600

Finger Prints taken by "B", "C" and "D" Divisions since the formation of the Bureau (Nov. 20, 1920)	49
Finger Prints taken by the Bureau	54
Finger Prints received from the City of Edmonton	9
Classifications received from the Calgary City Police	7
Classifications received from the Winnipeg City Police	12
Total	131

Recapitulation

Finger Prints on File 1917	123	
Finger Prints on File 1918	124	
Finger Prints on File 1919	151	
Finger Prints on File 1920	333	Identifications 20
Grand Total	731	20

In order to reduce the size of the Annual Report to a minimum I have refrained from publishing the names and criminal records of the identifications. Some of these men have as many as eight previous convictions registered against them.

THE LIQUOR ACT.

There were 1,539 cases entered and 1,422 convictions obtained, 99 dismissals and 18 awaiting trial. 536 convictions were obtained by the Special Liquor squad under Inspector Hodgkins and the balance 886, by the uniformed men of the Force. The increase in convictions over last year being 637. Our work in connection with liquor was considerably increased when the Federal Government cancelled the War Measures Act with regard to inter-provincial liquor traffic. Export Liquor warehouses sprang up all over the Province, necessitating a constant supervision of their methods of doing business, and checking them up. During the Session of the Legislature in 1920, the Export Liquor Act of 1918 was amended, in order to stop inter-provincial trade, and they were closed up, being given a period of time to dispose of their stocks. In an action by the Gold Seal Liquor Company, which was fought out in the Courts, these amendments were declared Ultra Vires, and they were permitted to start up in business again. The decision of the Courts killed the effectiveness of the Liquor Export Act in so far as prosecutions under that Act were concerned, and all prosecutions against them had to be taken under the Liquor Act, resulting in a considerable falling off in the number of convictions, as the majority of cases against them were fought bitterly, and the very best counsel available employed.

One important case is now being fought in the Courts to decide as to whether the Crown has the right to confiscate liquor from one of these export warehouses, which had been convicted for selling in the Province.

Considerable criticism has been levelled at the Force in connection with the enforcing of the Liquor Act. Some going so far as to say that the Police were receiving monthly salaries from people engaged in the liquor business. Upon being called upon to back up their statements

they had so bravely made, they took them back. One or two cowardly statements of this kind were made in the Press, the people making them, well knowing that members of the Force could not write to the Press, refuting them. One man in particular answered me to the effect, that it was not the Provincial Police, or City Police, but in his travels through the Province had heard the country or municipal constables were the ones who were being bought.

The general public have no idea how hard it is to enforce the Act and the amount of work involved, and if any of the men engaged in the work, slips or falls down, and he is just as liable as any one else to make a mistake, he is proclaimed throughout the Province as a whiskey spotter, thug, etc. The public also do not take into consideration the hazardous nature of the work. There has been three or four men in the Liquor Branch during the past year, who were badly doped, and came near to death in the performance of their duties. We have to trust, when engaging a man for this work, on his honour and loyalty, as it is very hard to get men who will conscientiously take up this class of work. The temptations to make money are great, and there is lots of it in the liquor business, and the men in the business are prepared to spend it for protection, and I am glad to say that no direct charge has been made that any of the men engaged had ever been bought. Suspicions sometimes were aroused in one or two men and they were immediately discharged.

Hundreds of letters are received regarding liquor conditions in the places from which the letters are received, and generally these letters are unsigned, and which upon investigation (every complaint, whether signed or not, is investigated) it is found that the liquor came from the drug stores legally with a prescription. On the other hand, people will come and tell you that they cannot understand why certain people in their town or village, cannot be caught, that they could do it, and if asked to do so, or if they will assist, they emphatically decline in being mixed up with any liquor prosecution. On several occasions men have been sent upon special request and at great expense to some place, to find out when they arrive that everything is very quiet, no liquor in evidence, everything in Pool Rooms, Drug Stores, etc., according to order, though we naturally have to draw our own conclusions as to why these bad places suddenly become irreproachable. In some cases the person who made the request over did it and was found with the goods.

The checking of all export houses and railway shipments by freight and express is a big task and a difficult one. To give an illustration: Some firms in sending their monthly statements to the Attorney-General's Department, give a detailed statement of their shipments, the number of bottles of various sizes, the brand of liquor. On the Express Company records the shipments are shown as packages of liquor, and the weight given. Freight records only show, car, part car, or weight in pounds. Liquor shipped in by freight, when checked afterwards in the warehouses do not agree, for the reason that proof spirits, certain brands have to be diluted and they have more on hand than they should have, and the weights have to be calculated into measurements, making it a very difficult matter to get a correct check.

The Drug Stores are checked up by Inspectors from the Attorney-General's Department.

During the early part of 1919 our work in connection with the smuggling of liquor from Montana was very much lightened after prohibition came into effect in the United States, but it was not long before smuggling commenced from this side of the line into the United States, with the result that the boundary had to be kept constantly patrolled. I anticipated that this work would have to be done by the R.C.M.P. as it was the Customs regulations that were being infringed, but up to date I am not aware of their taking any action to put a stop to the practice. When the conditions were opposite, smuggling from Montana to Alberta, I asked the assistance of the State and other officials, but they were very apathetic, but when the conditions changed, the United States people howled their heads off because we did not put a complete stop to it. I quote one case here to show the way they gave assistance: During the month of September two of our men, Constables Streatfield and Rowe, while on patrol near Etzikom, arrested two men named Ryberg and Alchenique with a cargo of liquor each in a Ford car on their way to Montana from Saskatchewan. Rowe took charge of the prisoners in one car and the other two cars followed. At Purple Springs they struck a bad stretch of sand and Rowe's car stuck, and it was necessary to take the handcuffs off to get the assistance of the prisoners. Two of the cars were pushed through the sand, and Lowe and his prisoner stood by the third waiting for Streatfield and the other driver of the car to return to assist with the third car. While waiting Alchenique jumped on Lowe, and Ryberg jumped into the car, the engine was running at the time, and before Lowe could recover himself, they had turned the car and made for the border and got away. They were followed to Sweet Grass and the assistance of the Deputy Sheriff was requested, which he promised. Detective Lawrence quietly went to work to locate these men and found that a man named Purcell and the Manager of a bank at Sweet Grass had assisted these men when they got across the line, and that they were then occupying a shack the property of the Sheriff's wife, the Sheriff himself stating that he could not do anything unless instructed by the prosecuting Attorney of Toole County, and we had to let it rest there for the time being.

Some ten days later, while Detective Crerar, Constables Hale and Streatfield were watching for cattle rustlers on the Wallace lease near the Saskatchewan border, the patrol split up at Q Ranch and Constable Streatfield proceeded east with a Hudson car bearing a Montana license. About 11.30 a.m. a Cadillac car, driven by one Harry Thompson, drew up near him and informed him that the police were on his trail.

Following close behind the Cadillac was a Ford with two men in it, whom Constable Streatfield immediately recognized as the escaped prisoners, Ryberg and Alchenique. He arrested them and put them in his own car and proceeded to Q Ranch to meet the remainder of the patrol. This gentleman, Mr. Harry Thompson, of Helena, Montana, appeared most interested in the two prisoners. (He is a wealthy hotel man on the other side, owning hotels in Helena and Sweet Grass). He endeavored to use every possible persuasion to Constable Streatfield to release the prisoners, even to the extent of \$1,000 cash. On starting for Q ranch they were met by Detective Crerar in a Dodge car, and the party halted. Thompson again renewed his efforts to obtain the release of the

prisoners by bribery, offering Crerar \$500 cash and \$1,000 to Streatfield, stating that both these officers could come over to Montana and he (Thompson) being a personage of considerable influence, they could easily place them in positions such as Deputy Sheriffs, etc. Thompson was politely informed to retain possession of his money, that no amount he would offer could obtain the release of the prisoners in that way, but that he could go with them to Lethbridge, where he would no doubt be able to obtain their release on bail through the proper authorities. During this time the prisoners had been ordered out of the car, to place them in the Dodge, and were covered by Detective Crerar, who was armed with a 45.75 carbine. Constable Streatfield went to the car vacated by Crerar to procure handcuffs, and was returning when the prisoners made a jump for Thompson's car and succeeded in getting in the back. Crerar followed them, and the car, being very high powered, picked up speed right away. A fierce struggle ensued between Detective Crerar and the occupants of this car, during the course of which he received some rather severe bruises. Ryberg obtained possession of the carbine, and the other prisoner, Alchenique, held Crerar down. Ryberg coolly pumped a shell into the chamber, placed the muzzle against Detective Crerar's head and pulled the trigger. The shell misfired. Ryberg was at this time standing up in the car and in the act of pumping another shell into the breach, when he fell dead, shot through the heart by Constable Hale. This Constable had been at the Q Ranch house and, noticing the car coming down the road at such an unusual speed, and also seeing Crerar struggling as it drew closer, tried to stop it, but Thompson drove madly on. Constable Hale saw the immediate peril of his comrade, and not knowing if he was seriously wounded at the time or not, took deliberate aim, exhibiting splendid marksmanship and cool headedness, and succeeded in killing the escaped prisoner Ryberg, and would-be murderer, thus saving the life of his comrade Crerar, besides exemplifying to the law breakers employed in the border liquor running that it was a most expensive mistake to endeavor to cross the Alberta Provincial Police. Even at this, Thompson continued on at a break-neck speed and the struggle inside the car continued. Suddenly the carbine fell out on the road, and falling against the catch of the door, which immediately opened, Crerar found himself on the road somewhat dazed. He was shortly afterwards picked up by Constable Streatfield, who had been following in the Dodge car, which was unable to catch up with the superior speed of the Cadillac. These two immediately continued the chase until the runaways had crossed well over the boundary, and further pursuit under the conditions was useless. It was shortly learned that the body of Victor Ryberg had been carried by his comrades to Simpson's Store, Montana.

With a view to bringing it back to Canada, Inspector Risk detailed Constables Hale and Streatfield, furnished with the necessary authority, to proceed to that point. Arriving there they found that the body had been removed to the undertakers at Harve who held it on an order from the Sheriff. The Constables endeavored to obtain possession of the body legally, but were met with insults on the part of officials, and were openly subjected to many accusations and insults from the citizens, headed by Harry Thompson. Deeming discretion the better part of valor, they returned empty-handed to their Detachment on this side, reporting re-

sults to their Officer Commanding. He, however, brought sufficient influence to bear and the body was eventually returned to Canada on the 16th October by the parents of the deceased.

On October 19th, 1920, an inquest was held, counsel representing both sides. Mr. Oslund, barrister of Lethbridge, appeared for the Police, and Mr. Elton, barrister of Lethbridge, for the relatives of the deceased. A full and thorough enquiry was made, which lasted two days, at the conclusion of which the Jury returned a verdict as follows:

"We, the Jury, find that Victor Ryberg came to his death on the 9th October, 1920, from a wound caused by a bullet discharged from a rifle in the hands of Constable Hale in the honorable discharge of his duty, and we further exonerate the said Constable Hale from any blame whatever for the death of Victor Ryberg."

The parents of the deceased are farming near Carseland. The father stated that Victor, the deceased, was a returned soldier, 23 years of age, and since coming back from France had been very restless, and had left home and got into bad company.

This unfortunate occurrence is another striking example of the difficulties which have to be contended with by our Provincial Police in the enforcement of the Liquor Act, though there are circumstances related which prove that it might have been far more serious.

Although only one of the offenders in this case has been accounted for, it is expected that the other will be brought to Justice in the very near future.

A short time afterwards I received a letter from an influential man in Montana, a friend of mine, to whom I had written regarding the case. I quote an extract from his letter:

"Incidentally the Harve Sheriff got himself into a peck of trouble with the Federal Government, and stands a very good chance of going to Leavenworth Penitentiary."

I wired demanding the body of Ryberg as he was a citizen of this country, and was shot in Canada. The Sheriff refused, and then I took it up with Washington, and the body was handed over at once. The marvel is that Hale and Streatfield were not shot while at Harve, but they used diplomacy and put on a bold front, and managed to get back to Manyberries Detachment safely, getting through a cordon of cars thrown along the boundary to intercept them.

It is impossible to enforce the Liquor Act as it stands today successfully. In spite of all the obstacles and disadvantages we have had to combat in enforcing the Act I consider the work has been well done, as it must be taken into consideration that the public render very little assistance, as they do not want to get mixed up in any way with liquor cases, and any information that we have received voluntarily has always been treated confidentially.

In view of an Order in Council being issued by the Federal Government shortly putting the wholesale liquor houses out of business, presumably the Legislature will enact some new legislation regarding the liquor traffic, and as suggested in my last Annual Report, that the liquor

traffic should be controlled by the Government, I am still of the same opinion, and to my mind if this is done it can be successfully handled.

I would again recommend that a permit or license system be adopted and issued by the Government for a nominal fee, and which any reputable citizen could obtain, allowing them so much per week as may be determined. Such permit to be presented at the Government Vendor's Store when a purchase is made, and the same to be endorsed thereon by the Vendor, and any misuse of such permit to bring instant cancellation. No permit to be issued to anyone under 21 years of age, and a prison offence for anyone handling or selling liquor outside of the authorized Vendors, taking it absolutely out of the hands of the druggists and doctors. Doctors prescriptions for medicinal purposes to be handled by the Vendors, or that they be allowed to keep small quantities for this purpose.

After all it is a matter of education, and the public and people accustomed to the use of alcoholic beverages must be taught to gradually do away with them, and by such a system as I mention the quantities can be gradually lessened, until total prohibition will come itself. I have talked with people all over the Province on the liquor question, getting their views from the total prohibitionists, the moderate and the periodical drinker, and most of them believe in Government control with proper management.

If total prohibition should be brought into effect at once there would naturally follow the illicit sale of vile concoctions manufactured locally, and no doubt some would find its way into the Province from other sources, as it did under the present law. An analysis of some liquor taken from the Calgary Wine and Spirit Company of Calgary, two samples of Scotch, and one of Rye, the Rye whisky contained 44.81% proof spirits, the Scotch contained 39.67% it was a mixture of alcohol, coloring matter, flavoring extract and water, and came from Montreal. Numerous complaints came from Saskatchewan and British Columbia with regard to the rotten concoctions sent to purchasers from this Province by warehouses in the Province.

The bootleggers would have to go out of business and any that did try to carry on their illicit sales would be more easily detected. We have worked in perfect harmony with the officials of the Social Service League, and the following is an extract taken from a letter written to this office by Mr. H. H. Hull, the Secretary:

"You can readily understand how impossible it is to hold down some people in their remarks regarding law enforcement, and I suppose the Police Department comes in for considerable criticism that is not warranted.

"I have been personally in touch with your Department for the past twelve months through my position here as Secretary of the Social Service League. In that time, as you know, we have passed on a number of complaints sent to this office from different parts of the Province. These complaints have, in almost every instance, have been handled by your Department in a manner so satisfactory that we have on file in this office letters from the complaining parties telling us how satisfactorily was the action taken by the Police Department.

"It has been the policy of this organization since I have taken charge of this end of it to attempt at every possible turn to help the Police Department instead of criticism and hindrance and if I remain in charge of the Prohibition forces for the coming year and receive the same courteous treatment of all my complaints as I have for the past twelve months there will be no complaint. Rather, we should feel very much gratified at the result.

"Conditions in the Crow's Nest Pass have been commented on by a great many people who have only come in touch with the Crow's Nest Pass at a long distance."

Had it not been for the assistance given by the Attorney-General and his Department in authorizing the employment of counsel, and sending Magistrates to try special cases, our convictions would have been very much lighter.

Numerous enquiries were received from other Provinces as to our method of enforcing the Act. The people making the enquiries stating that they considered the Alberta Act better enforced than any in the Dominion. Some large seizures were made during the year, but upon orders of the Court were ordered returned with the exception of one, which will come before the Appellate Court in the very near future for a decision. Liquor estimated at the value of \$3,500.00 was destroyed and about the same amount turned into the Vendors.

I cannot speak too highly of the way in which Inspector Hodgkins and Detective Hesketh have performed the duties assigned to them in connection with the enforcement of the Liquor Act. It is an onerous duty and not popular with the public in general.

BLOODHOUNDS.

I purchased two pups in the East last year, as they had been born very late in the year, they took distemper and died. I am now in correspondence with some breeders for the purchase of two trained dogs. Chief Inspector Nicholson purchased two dogs a short time ago from Williamsburg, Ohio, and they arrived here safely, and are in the course of training at the present time.

TRAVELLING POLICE MAGISTRATES.

The appointment of Travelling Police Magistrates has helped us greatly in our work, especially with regard to prosecutions under the Liquor Act and the more serious cases of crime, as local J.P.'s in a great many cases, and in some particular districts sit on cases, as the most of them being in business, they do not want to antagonize people, so they claim.

SUDDEN, ACCIDENTAL AND SUICIDAL DEATHS.

Natural Causes	65
Accidental	173
Suicide	34
<hr/>	
Total	272

GAMBLING.

We obtained 107 convictions under this heading, it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain convictions as a "Rake-off" must be proved, and until this is amended in this respect we cannot get the results.

Juvenile crime is on the increase and if anything has become more daring than last year. The crimes now being committed are of a very daring character, including Robbery with Violence, Hold Ups and Thefts. An endeavor is being made locally to check robbery with violence by imposing a lash sentence, its effect is not yet apparent. It is interesting to note that conditions are pretty much the same all over the American Continent. So many serious crimes being committed by juveniles naturally leads one to look for a cause, and the influences which are filling our gaols and penitentiaries. Poolrooms more especially in the cities are where young men congregate, not that there is any harm in playing pool or billiards, they are scientific games, and ones in which a great deal of pleasure can be taken. It is the frequenters of these places with whom the younger element become contaminated, crooks of every description visiting one city after another. The pool room is the first place they visit looking for one of their own ilk, and to plan out their various schemes. These young men get into contact with them, are led into playing cards, and gambling, and so started off. They get into debt and in fear of their people hearing of it, are prepared to do anything for money.

MOVING PICTURE SHOWS.

By these I do not mean that all picture shows should come under the category of influences on filling gaols, etc., what I mean is that the films where thieves, burglars and highwaymen are held up as heroes, and people entrusted with the duty of keeping law and order are despised, it fires the imagination of these young men and women. In this Province the pictures are carefully censored, even so the criminal in these pictures whether man or woman is the hero or heroine.

All pictures are not of this class, as there are some very fine educational and instructive pictures on the screens all the time. Two years ago at a small town in the southern part of the Province, a picture of the blood and thunder type was shown in one of the movie theatres. A few days after a crime was actually reproduced by three or four boys in almost every detail.

DRUGS.

Drugs have also another large influence on crime, all habitual criminals being dope fiends as a rule. It was easy up to a short time ago to obtain narcotic drugs, and it is surprising the large number of men and women who are addicts today. Parents do not supervise their children as they used to, pleasure is the aim and goal of the young men and women of today. They must have pleasure and excitement no matter how, where, or by what means they take to obtain the money to purchase it.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

We escort prisoners to the Penitentiary and Provincial Gaols, and to and from Courts. Lunatics are taken care of and escorted to the Asylum at Ponoka. Every assistance has been furnished to the Lunatics' Estate Branch in gathering information regarding the property of these unfortunate people.

Orderlies have been supplied for all sittings of the Supreme Court, and Criminal sitting of the District Courts, and at Police Courts when required. Since the closing of the Edmonton Penitentiary our expenses are heavier in connection with escorting prisoners sentenced to the Penitentiary. Prisoners are now taken to the Prince Albert institution, which necessitates a three days' journey and additional railway fares and subsistence.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD.

We have been called upon this year to interview all employers of labor, who come under the Act, regarding their returns. Hundreds of complaints have been handled, and prosecutions entered to enforce the Board's orders. In a great many cases it was not necessary to prosecute, the offenders complying with the order in preference to prosecution.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

A large number of enquiries and investigations were made and some delinquents escorted to the Portage la Prairie Industrial School.

Pool Room Act

Regular inspections are made and reports submitted, cancelled licenses taken up, and every assistance rendered to the appointed inspectors.

Factories Act

Assistance has been rendered in enforcing this Act when called upon.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Game Act.—Members of the Force have acted as Game Guardians and collected fees to the amount of \$3,802.75. Several prosecutions were entered and convictions obtained and at Fort McMurray, Wabasca and Fort Vermilion our men collect the Fur Tax.

Prairie Fires Ordinance.—Very few fires were reported this year, due no doubt to the warnings sent out by the Federal and Provincial Departments. Campers and others being more careful with their fires.

Entire Animal Act.

Stallion Act.

Estray Animals Act.

Cow Bill Act.

Noxious Weeds Act.

Threshers' Lien Act.

Sheep Trailing Act.

Veterinary Surgeons' Act.

Vital Statistics Act.

Under the latter a great many investigations were made, and several prosecutions entered. We had some difficulty with the Doukhobors in connection with the registration of births and deaths, but the Act was thoroughly explained to them and no further complaints have been received.

The Seed Grain Act has called for several investigations and prosecutions.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

This Department has been rendered every assistance in connection with the following Acts: *Motor Vehicles Act, Theatres Act, Hawkers and Pedlers' Act.*

Chauffers' examinations by the hundreds have been held at our Detachments, in the presence of our Constables, also motion picture operators' examinations for the Chief Censor. Travelling shows and theatres not complying with the Amusements Tax Act have been prosecuted and the taxes collected.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Highways Act.

Mines Act.

Steam Boilers' Act.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Truancy Act.

School Attendance Act.

Several prosecutions were entered under the School Attendance Act, principally among foreigners, taken more as an educational matter to show them that their children had to be sent to school, and there has been a decided improvement this year, as shown by the decrease of prosecutions under the Act.

One or two complaints were received with regard to the Mennonites or Hutterites with regard to their schools, which upon investigation they were found to be complying with the Educational Laws of the Province, although in other Provinces they have given a lot of trouble in connection with their schools.

Some trouble arose over the building of a teacher's residence at Zerling School House, north of Altario, with some Russian Germans. The contractor for the building started to haul his lumber, etc., to the school ground, when he was met by a number of men who ordered him away, telling him that "They were the Government and were going to run things to suit themselves and to hell with the English."

Constable Stevens of Monitor was detailed to accompany the contractor to see that he was not interfered with, and at the same time fully investigate the case, with the result that seven men were arrested, and in due course they appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice Hyndman charged with intimidation and were found "Guilty," but the length of time they had been waiting trial, and being confined three days in the cells while obtaining bail, was taken into consideration, and they received a suspended sentence.

The Zawale School House was burnt down on September 29th, and it is suspected that this fire was caused by some Austrians as in this district they have a grudge against schools and the enforcement of the Attendance Act.

Inland Revenue Act.—We have been called upon to do a large amount of work for this Department, this is properly the work of the Dominion Police viz., R.C.M.P. There are a large number of them in the Province and they have been made Inland Revenue Officers and any complaints regarding stills is now referred to them. With the inter-provincial traffic in liquor ceasing, there is no doubt that there will be a lot of moonshine liquor made and the rigid enforcement of the law in this respect is of great importance, not because of the deadly effects of consuming the home made product, but also because of the crimes and disorders which flow from such a potent intoxicant. 89 seizures were made during the year and fines amounting to \$27,425.00 were imposed and six gaol sentences given.

Dominion Police—A large number of ticket-of-leave convicts have reported to us and reports forwarded to Ottawa, every assistance has been given them and they have reciprocated.

Public Health Act.—During the earlier part of the year there was a light epidemic of the 'Flu, it was of a mild character and very few deaths. A large number of investigations were made in connection with the breaking and non-observance of quarantine in connection with contagious diseases.

In the Southern part of the Province owing to the scarcity of feed, large numbers of cattle and horses died, and the owners were to have them buried or burnt and in quite a few cases disposed of them themselves by burning or burying. In some parts where infectious diseases occurred, superintended the disinfection of buildings, schools, etc. Destitute people have been attended and relief granted through the Department. Large supplies of clothing were distributed by Inspector Risk in the Lethbridge District, these supplies being sent from the East, requesting us to handle them, which was done satisfactorily to everyone.

Numerous investigations have been made at the request of the Attorney-General's Department, a larger number of lost and missing persons being reported during this year, were searched for, necessitating long and arduous journeys, dragging of rivers, lakes, etc.

DOMINION STATUTES.

Immigration Act.—We have made numerous investigations for this Department, in deportation matters.

Customs.—Work in connection with the Customs was handed over to the R.C.M.P. whose work it is. We seized five motor cars which were handed over to the Customs authorities, these cars were seized in connection with the smuggling of liquor.

Indian Department.—We have rendered assistance to the Department whenever called upon. The Indians have given very little trouble this year.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

It has been impossible to carry out any system of training, our men being scattered so far apart. Recruits are given a thorough course before being sent out on Detachment work.

HEALTH.

The health of the Force has been very good during the year; there were two deaths:

Reg. No. 113 Constable Marquardt contracted the 'Flu and developed pneumonia and died at Calgary. He was a very fine young man with a good war record, and was a very efficient member of the Force.

Reg. No. 97 Constable Bailey met his death at the hands of Tom Bassoff by being shot through the head while in the performance of his duty at Bellevue.

The Force met with a distinct loss in the death of these two young men.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the Force during the year on the whole has been very good. Eight men were dismissed for misconduct, fourteen were discharged as unsuitable and inefficient.

HORSES.

We have 60 horses on the strength, 17 were purchased during the year, eight were cast and sold. The horses are in good condition and have done an immense amount of work this year, and owing to the good care and management we have had very little sickness among them.

The number of miles covered by our horses during the year was 125,968 miles.

TRANSPORT.

We are fairly well supplied with transport, the addition of two democrat wagons, one for St. Paul des Metis, and the other at Red Deer, has enabled the men stationed at these points to perform long patrols, and they can now take their bedding and equipment with them, and make more efficient patrols, besides cutting down the large livery bills formerly charged.

We have fourteen cars on charge, nine Fords and five Dodges, stationed as under:

Edmonton	2 Dodges	1 Ford
Vegreville	1 Ford	
Calgary	2 Dodges	1 Ford
Drumheller	1 Ford	
Lethbridge	1 Dodge	1 Ford
Medicine Hat	1 Ford	
Peace River	1 Ford	
Grande Prairie	1 Ford	
Red Deer	1 Ford	

It will be necessary to replace three of the Ford cars, the Ford in use at Edmonton can be sent to St. Paul des Metis, which is a very

large district. The Dodge cars have given splendid service and the upkeep has been very small compared to the Fords, and which I hope to cut down again this year by doing all our own repair work.

Several men in the Force have their own cars, and when used on Police work are allowed 15c per mile. The mileage covered by our cars during the year was 345,143 miles, and mileage by rail was 493,325 miles.

BUILDINGS.

During the year we have found it extremely difficult to get suitable buildings for Detachment purposes. At Peace River a very suitable building was erected for our own use, with a good stable for our horses, and four steel cells for prisoners, and the men are very comfortable. We require two buildings of the same class at the following places:

At Drumheller we occupy at present a four room shack for which the rental paid is \$40.00 per month. It is entirely too small, we have one steel cage with accommodation for two prisoners. It often happens that seven or eight prisoners are brought in and no place to put them. Drumheller is an important point, being in the centre of a large mining and farming district, and in the event of labor troubles, when other men are brought in from outside points, they have to be billeted in rooming houses at great expense.

Blairmore is another point where we should have an adequate sized building, it being similarly situated as Drumheller, the centre of the mining industry in the Crow's Nest Pass.

I strongly recommend that buildings of a standard pattern and size be erected at the following points: Vegreville, Macleod, Vermilion, Bassano, Wainwright, Camrose, Pincher Creek, Edson, Warner.

LETHBRIDGE.

The quarters occupied here are entirely inadequate. They are situated in the basement of the Court House, and very dark and most inconvenient for our work. This matter has been taken up with the Department of Public Works.

UNIFORMS.

The uniforms were supplied last year on contract, the khaki uniforms did not turn out well and were soon worn out, the blue uniforms being good for another year.

Your approval of the employment of a tailor to make our own uniforms, and the getting of our own material at wholesale prices, has been a decided improvement, besides being better made, and a saving of a large amount of money.

ARMS.

The arms are all in good serviceable condition.

ENGAGEMENTS AND DISCHARGES.

The following are particulars referring to engagements and discharges during the year:

	Engagements	Discharges
Inspectors -----		1
Corporals -----		2
Constables, 1st Class -----	22	20
Constables, 2nd Class -----	12	5
Constables, 3rd Class -----	9	3
Detectives -----	2	3
Specials Constables -----	11	14
TOTAL -----	56	48

Resignations	23
Inefficient and Unsuitable	14
Dismissed for Misconduct	8
Died	2
Killed on Duty	1
	<hr/>
	48

APPOINTMENTS.

Sergeant-Major Hancock and Reg. No. 10 Sergeant Trickey were appointed to Sub-Inspectors and placed in charge of Peace River District, which was divided into two sub-districts, Peace River being the Headquarters of one, and Grande Prairie the other. This was formerly one District in charge of Inspector A. E. C. McDonell who resigned.

I strongly recommend that Sub-Inspectors be appointed for Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge. The work and responsibility has grown so much during the past two years, that the Inspectors in charge of these large districts are hardly able to cope with the work, when you take into consideration that there were from six to eight Inspectors as well as a Superintendent when the R.N.W.M.P. were policing the Province with only half the work that we have to do.

INDUSTRIAL STRIKES.

During the month of October several strikes occurred in the mining districts of Drumheller, and the Crow's Nest Pass. They were not organized strikes but were called by the O.B.U., for an increase of pay all round. However, after being out about two weeks the miners returned to work.

Monarch Mine in the Drumheller District has a recognized stronghold of the O.B.U. I strengthened the Detachment at Drumheller and by constant patrols from mine to mine, they broke up any picketing or intimidation to prevent those who wanted to work, and the Operators

expressed their appreciation of the careful and effective means used by Sergeant Griffiths under Inspector Brankley's orders in keeping order while the strike was on.

The local mines around Edmonton had some trouble with employees in the latter part of November, and called upon us for assistance. Patrols were sent out from Edmonton, the miners were very orderly and soon settled their dispute with the Companies affected.

During the months of January and February there were two or three small strikes at Mile 47, Cadomin and Mountain Park, but were settled in a few days.

During September the operators at the Moving Picture Theatres at Edmonton went out on strike for about a week, but the managers and themselves came to an amicable agreement and they went back to work.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

There are 73 Rural Municipal Police in the Province, and with very few exceptions they have co-operated with us. A list of their names and districts is attached to this report.

GENERAL.

Inspections of the Headquarters, Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge Districts, and Grande Prairie Sub-district were made by yourself, as well as the Crow's Nest Pass, Medicine Hat and Drumheller Districts. Owing to pressure of work at Headquarters I was unable to make a complete inspection of Detachments this year. The Inspectors have been unable to inspect as often as they should, as it is only by constant supervision and advice that efficiency can be maintained, but I am glad to be able to report that very few complaints were received regarding the work performed by members of the Force.

Every complaint as you know, no matter how trivial, was duly investigated, no matter what the complaint was about.

The general public do not realize the vast territory this Force is called upon to police, the long hours and the arduous duties to perform, and as this report shows they have performed their duties well, and to the very best of their ability. The Force has met every call upon it and all ranks have cheerfully and unselfishly carried out the demands made upon them.

In view of the rush into the North country more men will be needed. We cannot possibly hope to cope with the work with the number of men in the Districts which will be affected. Between Edmonton and Fort Smith there are only three men, one at Lac La Biche, one at Fort McMurray, and one at Fort Chipewyan. Between Peace River and Smith, one man stationed at Fort Vermilion, and as I have mentioned elsewhere in the report, that the class of people who join these stampedes, it will take more men to handle the situation, and properly police this territory as far as Alberta is concerned.

Everything possible has been done to curtail expenses to the lowest possible extent. A very heavy item of expenditure is the travelling ex-

penses and maintenance of prisoners, which is not properly a police charge. The handling alone of prisoners committed in the Cities' Police Courts runs into thousands of dollars.

As soon as prisoners are taken into custody by any other Force, have been sentenced or committed, they are handed over to this Force to be kept or escorted to the Gaols or Penitentiaries. It requires ten or twelve men and one or two matrons to be constantly employed escorting prisoners or lunatics, and it often happens that clerical work in the offices has to suffer in order to supply escorts or for other Police work.

At Edmonton, Inspector Piper started a small library, which has been taken advantage of, men coming in from Detachments can borrow a book, take it back with them, send it in when through, and get another.

At Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge the members of the Force in these Districts are members of the Y.M.C.A. The fees for which are granted by you from the Fine Fund, and which was very much appreciated by the men, as they had all the privileges of the association, and men coming in from outside points on escort duties, were able to take advantage of a plunge or bath.

During the summer the Military Athletic Association at Edmonton organized a large sports meet, and urged me to enter a competitive team from this Force in the mounted events. Owing to the heavy work at the time great difficulty was experienced in giving the necessary training to both men and horses, and this had to be done in the early morning and during the evening, and a high degree of efficiency was obtained by the time the sports were held. The team did remarkably well and competed against competitive teams of the R.C.M.P., and carried off two first, two second and two third prizes.

The team consisted of Sergeant-Major Bavin, Corporal Kirby (M.C.), Constables Reay and Wright. The appearance of these men and their riding was very favorably commented on by a very high military official present.

During the visit of the Empire Press Representatives to Canada, a Stampede was arranged at Gleichen for their benefit, and I was asked to have the grounds policed by the A.P.P., the ranchers offering to supply the mounts for them, and they were given some of the best saddle horses in the country.

They escorted the Lieutenant-Governor, Lord Burnham and party from the train to the grounds and back to their train. Lord Burnham complimented the escort upon their appearance and horsemanship. Mr. Young, of the Stampede Committee, and Mr. Beach, of the Gleichen Board of Trade, expressed their appreciation of the services rendered by the A.P. Police at the Stampede.

It is hoped that the Pension Bill submitted by you to the Attorney-General will be passed at this session of the House, the members of the Force are very interested in this matter. Once the Bill is passed the men know that they are protected, and that in the event of their being maimed for life or killed while on duty, that their families will be looked after. There will be very few resignations or desire to change to other

work, a man knowing that after twenty years' service he will be entitled to a fair competence, enough to make it worth while to remain and to assist in making the Force second to none.

One district came very much into the lime light during the month of August, viz., the Crow's Nest Pass, brought about by the hold-up of the C.P.R. passenger train at Sentinel, and some very unfair criticisms of this Force were made in the Press. The three men who pulled off the hold-up were supposed to have belonged to a desperate gang who lived in the Pass, also that they belonged to a bad Russian Bolshevik gang at Lethbridge.

It was reported that the three bandits were assisted by other foreigners in the Pass which was untrue. The principal of the gang left the other two the day after the hold-up, and Bassoff after being wounded went to a Canadian woman for help, which speaks for itself. From investigations which are still being made, this hold-up was planned in Great Falls, U.S.A., two of the gang picked up the third man at Lethbridge and pulled it off.

The conditions in the Pass towns were no worse than in any other district, there is a large foreign population there, principally miners, but they are not the bad lot the papers picture them to be, and I know something of the Crow's Nest Pass. In 1905 to 1912 the conditions were 100% worse than they are today. However, the public naturally based their opinion on what they read in the Press at the time. Separate reports were forwarded to you from time to time regarding this very much maligned district.

In closing my report I wish to bring to your attention the hearty co-operation which I have received from the various City Forces, particularly Chief Shute of Edmonton City Force, and we have given them all the assistance we could.

With regard to the rank and file of this Force, no one could have been more ably supported than I have been, they have given me their loyal support and worked faithfully and carried out the duties assigned to them in the most satisfactory manner.

I am especially indebted to Chief Inspector Nicholson and the Inspectors of the various districts for their untiring efforts in the performance of their duties, which have helped to lighten the duties devolving on me, and to the Headquarters Staff under Sergeant-Major Bavin for the efficient manner in which the office records and work has been kept up to date.

I wish also to express my appreciation and that of the members of the Force to yourself for the kind and courteous consideration you have given to all matters affecting the work and well being of the Force when brought to your attention.

The more detailed work of the Force will be found in the reports of each Inspector which are attached.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. C. BRYAN,

Superintendent.

Edmonton City Police showing list of arrests and summonses month by month for the whole year.

	Arrests	Summonses
January -----	118	42
February -----	106	90
March -----	126	105
April -----	90	109
May -----	137	114
June -----	108	106
July -----	109	101
August -----	92	81
September -----	170	90
October -----	116	71
November -----	154	93
December -----	113	88
	1,439	1,090

Red Deer, Alberta, January 5th, 1921.

W. C. Bryan, Esq.,
Superintendent, A. P. Police,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Sir,—

I am forwarding to you the summary of crimes and offences for the year ending 31st, December, 1920:

Assaults -----	3
Attendance Act -----	1
Breach of the Peace -----	5
Committing a Nuisance -----	2
Damage to Property -----	3
Drunk and Disorderly -----	4
Drunk and Incapable -----	2
Frequenter of Disorderly House -----	1
Fire By-Law -----	1
Forgery -----	3
Gambling -----	6
Game Act -----	1
Keeping House of Ill Fame -----	1
Licensing By-Law -----	1
Masters and Servants Ordinance -----	5
Motor Vehicles Act -----	1
Public Health Act -----	3
Theft -----	5
Vagrancy -----	8
Total -----	57

The above has been compiled with the several cases having been brought under the City's By-Laws.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) CHAS. ANDERSON,
Chief of Police.

Calgary, 1st January, 1921.

Number of cases before the Police Court at Calgary during the year ending 31st December, 1920:

January -----	432
February -----	346
March -----	354
April -----	446
May -----	441
June -----	459
July -----	496
August -----	394

September	379
October	549
November	392
December	402
Total	5,090

Average per month: 424.

Increase over number of cases in 1919: 967 cases.

Office of the Chief Constable,
Medicine Hat, January 6th, 1921.

W. C. Bryan, Esq.,
Superintendent, A. P. P.,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Sir,—

Attached please find statement showing the number of cases dealt with in the City Police Court during the year 1920, under their various headings, as requested by you in your letter of the 30th ult.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) J. TAYLOR.

Summary of cases tried in the City Police Court, 1920, under the—	
Criminal Code	230
Liquor Act	125
Health Act	3
Railway Act	22
Pool Room Act	1
Motor Vehicles Act	38
School Act	2
Masters and Servants Ordinance	11
By-Laws	191
Total	623

Lethbridge, Alberta, January 20th, 1921.

Cases entered at Lethbridge for the year ending December 31, 1920:

Convictions under the Criminal Code	376
Convictions under the Provincial Statutes	130
Convictions under City By-Laws	80
Convictions under Dominion Statutes	9
	595

Dispositions of the balance as follows:

Remands	10
Dismissals	17
Withdrawals	70
	97
Total	692

List of Municipal Constables in "A" Division District

Fort Saskatchewan	J. Chabot
Athabasca	R. J. Vance
Chauvin	Frank Devignon
Holden	C. Edmonds
St. Albert	M. Lemar
St. Albert	T. Amyot
Vegreville	Chief Rogers
Innisfree	H. Sheldon
Mundare	J. Kobylanski
Vermilion	H. C. Oakley
Vermilion	J. Beck
Leduc	C. Robertson
Lloydminster	A. Pimley
Lac La Biche	E. Baudry
Edson	C. J. Wilson
Bruderheim	H. Asbaslet
Lamont	J. Harrison
Chipman	W. Lauder

Municipal Constables in "B" Division District

Red Deer	Chief Chas. Anderson
Red Deer	David Muir
Provost	Thomas Morrel
Rocky Mountain House	Rolan Hankinson
Castor	G. Lissak
Halkirk	J. Desjardine
Alliance	G. DeLaney
Sedgewick	Foster McKenzie
Lougheed	J. L. Morrison
Hardisty	H. W. Cluff
Hughenden	J. Embury
Lacombe	Sam Morris
Clive	James Fife
Rimbey	J. Lloyd
Ponoka	D. Jones
Bentley	Wm. Woese
Camrose	Neil McLean
New Norway	C. Johanson
Stettler	R. Hoe

Municipal Constables in "C" Division District

Crossfield	C. Belshaw
Carstairs	Clarkson
Okotoks	Wm. Tosh
High River	F. Robson
Blackie	C. Fisk
Three Hills	J. Bowhay
Hanna	J. Winkler
Craigmyle	M. Sieverding
Richdale	A. Lockie
Hand Hills	Ed. Green
Didsbury	W. F. Sick
Olds	J. Jensen
Youngstown	G. Clausen
Drumheller	E. Fletcher
Drumheller	J. A. Woods
Acme	F. Flight

Municipal Constables in "D" Division District

Cardston	J. Hunt
Glenwoodville	C. Lybert
Granum	J. Swain
Redcliff	R. Everitt
Vulcan	W. Watt
Blairmore	J. Carter
Bow Island	S. Hurst
Grassy Lake	C. Barton
Taber	Chief R. Faulds
Macleod	J. K. Ridley
Pincher Creek	J. Kelly
Travers	G. G. Elliott
Enchant	R. Bye
Magrath	J. Bridge
Raymond	N. Heggie
Coleman	G. Houghton
Coaldale	J. Gibbs
Taber	G. C. Bedells

Municipal Constables in "E" Division Peace River District

Peace River	James Mitchell
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Municipal Constables in "E" Division Grand Prairie District

Grande Prairie	Frank Guthrie
Grande Prairie	Howard Miller

Summary of cases under the Provincial Liquor Act resulting from investigations by the Uniformed Staff, A.P.P., showing the Town, Village or District, in which the case arose.

Towns marked thus (*) have further Cases and Convictions shown on Summary of Cases by the Liquor Branch Operatives.

Town or Village	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Fines	Jail Sentence	Abortive
Airdrie -----	1	1	-----	\$ 1.00	-----	-----
Athabasca -----	4	4	-----	17.00	-----	1
Alberta Beach -----	5	5	-----	224.00	-----	-----
*Andrew -----	1	1	-----	50.00	-----	-----
Bow Island -----	2	1	1	1.00	-----	11
Bruderheim -----	1	1	-----	1.00	-----	-----
Beaver Lodge -----	1	1	-----	15.00	-----	1
Beiseker -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Bashaw -----	3	3	-----	175.00	-----	1
Bowden -----	1	1	-----	15.00	-----	-----
Big Valley -----	4	3	1	50.00	5 mos.	3
Bassano -----	23	23	-----	479.00	1	-----
*Brooks -----	61	55	6	1,385.00	-----	-----
Bowden -----	2	2	-----	50.00	-----	-----
Barons -----	11	10	1	195.00	-----	-----
Bellevue -----	19	19	-----	85.00	1	-----
*Blairmore -----	3	3	-----	305.00	-----	-----
*Chauvin -----	1	1	-----	20.00	-----	1
*Clairmont -----	1	1	-----	100.00	-----	1
Carstairs -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Carseland -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Cardiff -----	8	8	-----	62.00	-----	2
Cochrane -----	4	4	-----	14.00	-----	-----
Coronation -----	4	4	-----	75.00	-----	2
Camrose -----	6	5	1	200.00	-----	-----
*Calgary -----	47	44	3	3,024.00	2	1
*Carbon -----	2	2	-----	105.00	-----	-----
*Cassils -----	1	1	-----	50.00	-----	-----
Chinook -----	1	1	-----	50.00	-----	-----
Crossfield -----	3	3	-----	30.00	-----	-----
Craigmyle -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
*Coleman -----	12	12	-----	557.00	-----	11
Coutts -----	2	2	-----	105.00	-----	-----
Claresholm -----	8	8	-----	228.00	-----	1
Cardston -----	9	5	4	250.00	-----	-----
Coalhurst -----	11	10	-----	376.00	-----	1 A.T.
Commerce -----	4	3	1	65.00	-----	3
Champion -----	4	4	-----	160.00	-----	3
Carmangay -----	1	1	-----	100.00	-----	5
Coaldale -----	1	1	-----	10.00	-----	-----
Daysland -----	12	10	2	153.00	-----	3
*Drumheller -----	58	58	-----	3,163.00	-----	2
*Duchess -----	3	3	-----	150.00	-----	-----
Del Bonita -----	4	4	-----	40.00	-----	2
*Edmonton -----	12	12	-----	124.50	-----	-----
Elnora -----	2	2	-----	40.00	-----	-----
Eckville -----	2	2	-----	13.00	-----	1
Empress -----	5	5	-----	17.50	-----	-----
Edson -----	24	21	3	535.00	-----	4
Etzikom -----	2	2	-----	400.00	-----	6

Town or Village	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Fines	Jail Sentence	Abortive
Forestburg -----	4	4	-----	53.00	-----	-----
Forestburg -----	4	4	-----	63.00	-----	-----
Fort Saskatchewan	2	2	-----	15.00	-----	2
Fort McMurray ----	1	1	-----	10.00	-----	3
Foremost -----	3	3	-----	20.00	-----	-----
Gleichen -----	13	13	-----	510.00	-----	1
Grande Prairie ----	12	12	-----	545.00	-----	-----
Grouard -----	9	9	-----	359.00	-----	4
Grassy Lake -----	3	3	-----	140.00	-----	8
*Hillcrest -----	14	14	-----	690.00	-----	7
*Hardisty -----	7	7	-----	183.00	-----	2
Hughenden -----	2	2	-----	20.00	-----	-----
High River -----	15	15	-----	342.00	-----	-----
*Hanna -----	5	5	-----	35.00	-----	-----
*Holden -----	1	1	-----	15.00	-----	-----
Hardiville -----	1	1	-----	100.00	-----	-----
Innisfail -----	3	3	-----	15.00	-----	-----
Innisfail -----	3	3	-----	40.00	-----	-----
Irricana -----	3	3	-----	3.00	-----	-----
Irma -----	8	8	-----	49.00	-----	-----
Irvine -----	2	2	-----	200.00	-----	1
Lougheed -----	3	3	-----	20.00	-----	-----
Legal -----	2	2	-----	110.00	-----	2
Lac Ste Ann -----	5	3	2	135.00	-----	-----
Lac la Biche -----	7	7	-----	12.00	-----	5
Lamont -----	1	1	-----	50.00	-----	-----
Leduc -----	21	19	2	765.00	-----	7
Lloydminster -----	17	12	5	185.00	-----	3
Lomond -----	2	2	-----	110.00	-----	1
McLeod -----	5	5	-----	515.00	1	-----
Mirror -----	1	1	-----	-----	1	-----
*McLennan -----	2	2	-----	220.00	-----	-----
*Morinville -----	13	9	4	397.00	-----	4
*Mannville -----	2	2	-----	70.00	-----	-----
*Mundare -----	13	12	1	340.00	-----	1
Mountain Park -----	1	1	-----	20.00	-----	-----
Milk River -----	5	5	-----	525.00	-----	-----
Manyberries -----	1	1	-----	5.00	-----	-----
Nordegg -----	12	11	1	583.00	-----	1
Namoo -----	1	1	-----	5.00	-----	-----
*New Dayton -----	1	1	-----	100.00	-----	1
Nanton -----	2	2	-----	3.00	-----	-----
Okotoks -----	14	14	-----	115.00	-----	-----
Oyen -----	4	4	-----	114.00	-----	-----
Olds -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Penhold -----	1	1	-----	15.00	-----	-----
Pincher Creek -----	19	19	-----	132.50	-----	-----
Provost -----	3	3	-----	60.00	-----	-----
Peace River -----	66	64	2	657.00	2 mos.	6
Retlaw -----	5	5	-----	95.00	-----	-----
Redcliff -----	6	5	1	485.00	-----	-----
Robinson Crossing -----	1	1	-----	20.00	-----	2
Riviere qui Barre -----	1	1	-----	10.00	-----	-----
Red Deer -----	4	4	-----	50.00	-----	2
Rocky Mtn. House -----	10	10	-----	115.00	-----	2

Town or Village	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Fines	Jail Sentence	Abortive
Rockyford -----	1	1	-----	100.00	-----	-----
Rife -----	1	1	-----	50.00	-----	-----
Raymond -----	5	5	-----	185.00	-----	3
Seven Persons -----	2	2	-----	200.00	-----	-----
Suffield -----	6	6	-----	265.00	-----	2
*St. Albert -----	11	11	-----	221.00	-----	1
*St. Vincent -----	1	1	-----	100.00	-----	-----
Stettler -----	1	1	-----	10.00	-----	1
Strathmore -----	4	4	-----	40.00	-----	-----
Sexsmith -----	12	10	2	330.00	1	-----
Spirit River -----	38	32	6	1,530.00	1	-----
Stavely -----	2	2	-----	2.00	-----	-----
Swan River -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
*Smoky Lake -----	6	6	-----	525.00	-----	-----
*St. Paul de Metis --	6	6	-----	195.00	-----	-----
Travers -----	6	3	3	115.00	-----	1
Trochu -----	10	10	-----	97.00	-----	-----
*Tofield -----	17	17	-----	475.00	-----	5
Taber -----	9	9	-----	395.00	-----	4
Vermilion -----	3	3	-----	30.00	-----	-----
Vegreville -----	19	19	-----	405.00	-----	1
Wainwright -----	5	5	-----	28.00	-----	-----
Warner -----	3	3	-----	115.00	-----	1
Waterhole -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
*Wayne -----	1	1	-----	20.00	-----	-----
Wabasca -----	4	3	1	15.00	-----	-----
*Wetaskiwin -----	11	11	-----	403.00	-----	3
Walsh -----	1	1	-----	10.00	-----	-----
Youngstown -----	9	9	-----	157.00	-----	1
International Boundary -----	55	45	10	2,705.50	1	-----

SUMMARY of cases under the Provincial Liquor Act, resulting from investigations by the Liquor Branch, A. P. P. showing the Town, Village or District in which the case arose.

Andrew -----	3	3	-----	300.00	-----	1
Blairmore -----	13	12	1	1,920.00	1	4
Brooks -----	19	16	3	1,610.00	-----	1
Bon Accord -----	1	1	-----	150.00	-----	-----
Calgary -----	147	129	18	21,300.00	4	20
Coleman -----	5	4	1	625.00	-----	-----
Clairmont -----	1	1	-----	100.00	-----	1
Carbon -----	5	5	-----	850.00	-----	1
Cassils -----	1	1	-----	50.00	-----	-----
Chauvin -----	1	1	-----	500.00	-----	-----
Drumheller -----	31	27	4	2,930.00	-----	-----
Duchess -----	3	3	-----	250.00	-----	-----
Edmonton -----	274	243	31	22,412.00	5	35
Frank -----	5	5	-----	800.00	-----	2
Flat Lake -----	1	1	-----	50.00	-----	-----
Granum -----	5	4	1	525.00	-----	1
Hardisty -----	2	1	1	100.00	-----	1
Hanna -----	2	2	-----	200.00	-----	-----
Holden -----	1	1	-----	15.00	-----	-----
Hillcrest -----	4	4	-----	600.00	-----	-----
Lac Ste Anne -----	1	1	-----	100.00	-----	-----

Town or Village	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Fines	Jail Sentence	Abortive
Legal -----	1	1	-----	100.00	-----	4
Lethbridge -----	18	16	2	2,455.00	-----	3
Lochearn -----	1	1	-----	25.00	-----	-----
Medicine Hat -----	13	13	-----	1,925.00	-----	-----
McLennan -----	1	1	-----	75.00	-----	2
Mannville -----	1	1	-----	300.00	-----	1
Morinville -----	3	1	2	125.00	-----	2
Mundare -----	1	1	-----	25.00	-----	2
Nisku -----	1	1	-----	400.00	-----	-----
New Dayton -----	1	1	-----	100.00	-----	-----
Opal -----	1	1	-----	40.00	-----	-----
Pickardville -----	1	1	-----	50.00	-----	-----
Ponoka -----	3	1	2	20.00	-----	1
Rosedale -----	1	1	-----	150.00	-----	-----
Sangudo -----	1	1	-----	100.00	-----	-----
St. Albert -----	3	3	-----	102.00	-----	-----
St. Paul de Metis -----	3	3	-----	175.00	-----	3
St. Vincent -----	1	1	-----	100.00	-----	1
Spirit River -----	6	6	-----	910.00	-----	1
Smoky -----	1	1	-----	275.00	-----	-----
Sturgeon -----	2	2	-----	83.00	-----	4
Swalwell -----	1	1	-----	150.00	-----	-----
Tofield -----	4	4	-----	400.00	-----	1
Vegreville -----	1	1	-----	100.00	-----	1
Wayne -----	4	4	-----	450.00	-----	-----
Wetaskiwin -----	2	1	1	100.00	-----	3
Winterburn -----	1	1	-----	400.00	-----	-----

Investigations were also made in the following places regarding Liquor conditions, etc.:

Airdrie	Cereal	Grainger	Okotoks
Alderson	Calder	Gleichen	Raymond
Alberta Beach	Consort	Hanna	Ryley
Altario	Compeer	Innisfree	Suffield
Alliance	Cardiff	Innisfail	Stettler
Athabasca Landing	Didsbury	Junkins	Turner Crossing
Bassano	Delia	Lacombe	Therien
Beiseker	Delbourne	Lovett	Trochu
Coronation	Durlingville	Morinville	Viking
Castor	Enilda	Monitor	Vimy
Cardston	Egremont	Munson	Wasyf
Carmangay	Edson	New Norway	
Champion	Ferintosh	Neutral Hills	

The following are samples of commendatory letters which have been received from time to time:

King and Green Garage,
Raymond, Alta., May 10th, 1920.

To Commissioner,
Alberta Provincial Police,
Edmonton, Alta.

Sir,—

Will you kindly extend my thanks and appreciation through your office to Detective Crerar for his efficient work in terminating the Post Office robbery at Raymond, December 2nd, 1919.

The detective work of Officer Crerar I consider very clever, as there was no suspicion as to who committed the crime, and the only clue your officer had to

work on was finger prints on the top of the boxes in the Post Office.

Previous to this Detective Crerar captured two Greeks wanted in the United States, in our Garage, so I cannot express my feeling too highly in appreciation of services rendered by your Department.

Thanking you again for the efficient services rendered, I am,

Yours respectfully

(Sgd.) L. D. KING, P.M.

Ford Lumber Company Limited

Pruden's Crossing,

Smoky Station, May 18, 1920.

Hon. J. R. Boyle,
Attorney General's Dept.,
Edmonton.

Dear Sir,—

We are operating a Saw-mill at Smoky and a logging camp eight miles up the River Smoky, and are employing about 35 to 40 men. We have had considerable trouble keeping our men going because of I.W.W. trouble and liquor.

Since Bruce D. Murray, stationed at McLennan, came on the job the situation has been thoroughly cleaned up, and we want to express our appreciation.

Murray has simply done his duty and we believe certain persons are asking to have him removed. We trust that Murray will be left on this work.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) W. E. FORD.

The Thompson Lumber Company

Malta, Montana, May 11th, 1920.

Mr. W. C. Bryan,
Superintendent,
Alberta Provincial Police,
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Dear Sir,—

Re Norman Willis—Whereabouts of

It is gratifying to receive such an exhaustive report on this man's tracings as contained in your favor of the 8th. We hope that we may be of service to you at some time.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) G. F. THOMPSON,
Manager.

406 Pioneer Building,

Seattle, Washington, October 25th, 1920.

Mr. W. C. Bryan,
Superintendent,
Provincial Police,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Sir,—

In re file No. 237/80 I beg leave to acknowledge your favor of the 20th inst., in which you were so good as to give me the desired information as to the whereabouts of Leon Ravesot, also known as Raveart.

Your Department deserves the highest praise for the splendid work in this case, and I beg you to permit me to express not only my own thanks, but also the thanks of the family of the located man in France for your great kindness.

Most sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) JACK SOMMER,
French Consulate.

Alberta Social Service League

Edmonton, Alta., November 19th, 1920.

Supt. Bryan,
Alberta Provincial Police,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Sir,—

Allow me to congratulate the Police Department on the two recent convictions at Chipman for manufacturing moonshine. Our representative from there seems quite delighted with the \$300.00 and \$500.00 fine imposed and seems to

think that it will have a very good effect in that district. He also states that he will keep a personal eye on these men to see whether they go back to day labor or back on the farm. He states that the defendant's wife mourned quite audibly in the Police Court when the fine was imposed.

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) H. H. HULL,
Acting General Secretary.

Extract from the Peace River Standard of June 17, 1920.

The rapid solving of the mystery surrounding the disappearance of Hughie Jackson, of Swan River, and the committment for trial of the self confessed murderess and her alleged accomplice, draws attention of the very efficient police protection that we had under Inspector McDonnel and continue to have under Inspector Hancock.

With his large experience and his ripened wisdom "Major" McDonnel always inspired a feeling of safety and sureness in the administration of the law and the suppression of crime, and when he gave over to accept a position more fitting to his years, it was with some slight apprehension that the people of this district looked upon his more youthful successor.

Inspector Hancock has been tried out now on most everything from larceny to murder, and the record of the Police under his supervision has been all that could possibly have been desired and his personal handling of the cases has been intelligent and fair in the highest degree.

With the Mounted Police under Inspector Field in reserve for emergency work, it is difficult to foresee any needs which could not be promptly and adequately taken care of.

Press Notice

"TRUE TO TRADITION.

"The Provincial Police are upholding the high standard set in the past by the 'Mounties.' While both they and Corporal Usher, of the R.C.M. Police, underestimated the train bandits, whom they were attempting to arrest, no criticism can be possible of the manner in which the attempt was made.

"A U.S. marshal would have shot first and ordered hands up after his man was got, but such is not and never has been the Canadian practice, and while occasionally valuable lives have been lost by sticking staunchly to legal methods, it is very unlikely that either the R. C. M. Police or the A. P. Police will ever resort to American methods, at least until the criminals are known as these Austrians are now known to be gunmen and desperadoes."

CRIME	"A" DIVISION					"B" DIVISION					"C" DIVISION					"D" DIVISION					PEACE RIVER Sub-District					GRANDE PRAIRIE Sub-District					LIQUOR BRANCH					TOTALS				
	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total					
Offences against the Person:																																								
Murder	3		3		3	1			1	1	1		1		1	3	1	1	1	3	4	2	2		4	1		1		1					13	3	8	2	13	
Murder, Attempted											2		1	1	2	1	1			1														3	1	1	1	3		
Manslaughter	1	1			1	1	1			1																								2	2		2			
Shooting with Intent	4	1	1	2	4	1	1			1	1			1	1																			6	3	1	2	6		
Wounding	2			2	2											2	1	1		2														4	1	1	2	4		
Assaults, Common	241	194	47		241	99	88	11		99	110	82	28		110	180	145	35		180	25	17	8		25	20	13	7		20	3	3		3	678	542	136		678	
“ Bodily Harm	33	18	11	4	33	10	8		2	10	10	8	2		10	10	4	5	1	10	1			1	1	2	1		2					66	39	18	9	66		
“ Indecent	6	5	1		6	5	2	3		5	2	1	1		2	7	4	3		7					1	1		1		1				21	12	9		21		
Rape and Attempts	4		2	2	4	3		3		3	1		1		1																			8		6	2	8		
Suicide						5	5			5					2	1	1			1														8	8			8		
Abortion											1	1			1																				1	1			1	
Bigamy	6	3	2	1	6	1	1			1	2	1		1	2	1	1			1														10	6	2	2	10		
Abduction	2		2		2	2	1	1		2	1			1	1	3		3																8	1	6	1	8		
Concealment of Birth																																								
Non-Support, of Wife and Family	23	13	9	1	23	6	4	2		6	4	2	2		4	10	6	4		10					1	1			1					44	26	17	1	44		
Intimidation and Threats	14	12	2		14	10	9	1		10	3	1	2		3	1	1			1	1	1					1				1	1		30	24	5	1	30		
Libel	2	1	1		2	3	2	1																										5	3	2		5		
Carnal Knowledge	8	1	4	3	8	3	2		1	3	4	1		3	4	3	2	1		3	3	2	1		3	1			1	1				22	8	6	8	22		
Extortion	1		1		1																				1				1	1					2		1	1	2	
Unguarded Excavations						2	2			2	2	2			2																			4	4			4		
Miscellaneous	2	2			2																													2	2			2		
Offences Against Property:																																								
Theft and Attempted	232	147	79	6	232	111	75	30	6	111	115	84	26	5	115	119	75	43	1	119	23	13	10		23	24	11	10	3	24						624	405	198	21	624
Theft by Conversion	8	6	2		8	3	1	1	1	3	3	3			3	3		3		3	3	1	2		3	2			2					22	11	8	3	22		
Horse Stealing	3		3		3	8	1	2	5	8	11	8	3		11	8	2	3	3	8	2	1		1	2									32	12	11	9	32		
Cattle Stealing	25	6	10	9	25	2			2	2	4	1	3		4	13	10	2	1	13	3	2	1		3									47	19	16	12	47		
“ Killing						1		1		1	1		1		1	6	2	4		6	2		2		2									10	2	8		10		
“ Wounding	9	2	5	2	9	3	1		2	3						1	1			1	1			1	1									14	4	5	5	14		
House and Shopbreaking	15	9	3	3	15						2	2			2	8	7	1		8														25	18	4	3	25		
Burglary and Attempted	1	1			1	6	4	1	1	6	6	4		2	6	2	1	1		2														15	10	2	3	15		
Fraud and Intent						3	2		1	3						2	1		1	2						1								6	3	1	2	6		
False Pretences	27	8	17	2	27	18	8	3	7	18	6	2	3	1	6	20	5	12	3	20	7	3	3	1	7	4	1	2	1	4				82	27	40	15	82		
Forgery and Uttering	16	7	5	4	16	6	4		2	6	15	12	2	1	15						1			1	1	1				4	3			43	26	8	9	43		
Robbery with Violence	2	1	1		2																				1									3	1	1	1	3		
Receiving Stolen Property	10	3	6	1	10	4	3		1	4	1			1	1	10	6	4		10	1		1		1								26	12	11	3	26			
Wilful Damage	23	17	6		23	17	11	6		17	22	17	5		22	18	13	5		18	3	3			3					1	1			84	62	22		84		
Mischief	13	7	6		13	7	7			7	6	6			6	8	7	1		8	4	2	2		4	2	1	1		2				40	30	10		40		
Arson and Attempted	4		2	2	4	1			1	1					1		1			1					1			1		1				7		4	3	7		
Killing and Wounding Dogs						2	2			2	2	2			2																			4	4			4		
Cruelty to Animals	19	12	7		19	11	8	3		11	6	5	1		6	16	15	1		16	3	3			3	1	1			1				56	44	12		56		
Trespass	1	1			1	1	1			1	1	1			1	1	1			1														4	4			4		
Conspiracy to Defraud																1		1		1																		1		
Beating Board	4	3	1		4	5	3	2		5	13	11	2		13	20	16	4		20						1	1													

CRIME	"A" DIVISION					"B" DIVISION					"C" DIVISION					"D" DIVISION					PEACE RIVER Sub-District					GRANDE PRAIRIE Sub-District					LIQUOR BRANCH					TOTALS				
	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total	Cases Entered	Convictions	Dismissals and Withdrawals	Awaiting Trial	Total					
Totals brought forward -----	1031	705	275	51	1031	567	454	79	34	567	573	448	107	18	573	681	500	165	16	681	129	81	43	5	129	103	58	34	11	103	85	71	8	6	85	3169	2321	708	140	3169
Offences Against Provincial Statutes:																																								
Masters and Servants Ordinance -----	62	48	14	---	62	35	32	3	---	35	90	78	12	---	90	49	36	13	---	49	25	20	5	---	25	9	7	2	---	9	---	---	---	---	---	270	221	49	---	270
Prairie and Forest Fires -----	1	1	---	---	1	14	14	---	---	14	2	2	---	---	2	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18	17	1	---	18	
Pollution of Streams -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	1	4	4	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	5	---	---	5			
Liquor Act -----	222	205	17	---	222	103	98	5	---	103	290	281	9	---	290	263	240	21	2	263	81	78	3	---	81	64	56	8	---	64	516	464	36	16	516	1539	1422	99	18	1539
Highways -----	4	4	---	---	4	3	3	---	---	3	3	3	---	---	3	2	2	---	---	2	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13	13	---	---	13		
Insanity -----	34	28	6	---	34	33	32	1	---	33	12	12	---	---	12	35	32	3	---	35	7	7	---	---	7	3	3	---	---	3	---	---	---	124	114	10	---	124		
Steam Boilers -----	2	2	---	---	2	3	3	---	---	3	5	5	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	10	---	---	10		
Hides and Brands -----	13	11	2	---	13	2	2	---	---	2	3	2	1	---	3	5	4	1	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23	19	4	---	23		
Children's Protection -----	14	12	2	---	14	4	3	1	---	4	19	13	6	---	19	11	11	---	---	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	48	39	9	---	48			
Stock Inspection -----	18	18	---	---	18	2	2	---	---	2	3	3	---	---	3	11	10	1	---	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	34	33	1	---	34			
Motor Vehicles -----	58	53	5	---	58	59	57	2	---	59	160	153	7	---	160	154	146	7	1	154	4	4	---	---	4	5	5	---	---	5	---	---	440	418	21	1	440			
Estray Animals -----	27	23	4	---	27	13	10	2	1	13	17	17	---	---	17	15	13	2	---	15	1	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	73	63	9	1	73			
Noxious Weeds -----	---	---	---	---	---	3	3	---	---	3	14	14	---	---	14	7	6	1	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24	23	1	---	24			
School Attendance Act -----	47	44	3	---	47	17	17	---	---	17	5	5	---	---	5	24	21	3	---	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	93	87	6	---	93			
Pound Ordinance -----	3	2	1	---	3	2	2	---	---	2	2	2	---	---	2	10	6	4	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	18	13	5	---	18			
Game Act -----	27	26	1	---	27	21	20	1	---	21	19	18	1	---	19	18	18	---	---	18	4	4	---	---	4	5	4	1	---	5	---	---	94	90	4	---	94			
Pool Room -----	21	21	---	---	21	5	5	---	---	5	2	2	---	---	2	6	2	4	---	6	2	2	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	2	38	33	5	---	38					
Hawkers and Peddlars -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3	3	---	---	3	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	4	---	---	4			
Public Health -----	8	1	7	---	8	9	7	2	---	9	6	6	---	---	6	8	8	---	---	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	31	22	9	---	31			
Poison -----	4	2	2	---	4	2	2	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	4	3	---	7			
Veterinary Surgeons -----	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	1			
Dangerous and Mischievous Animals -----	12	9	3	---	12	2	2	---	---	2	15	11	4	---	15	28	22	6	---	28	3	1	2	---	3	1	1	---	1	---	---	61	46	15	---	61				
Village -----	---	---	---	---	---	3	3	---	---	3	2	2	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	7	---	---	7			
Medical Profession -----	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	1			
Theatres -----	35	1	34	---	35	3	2	1	---	3	2	2	---	---	2	3	3	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	43	8	35	---	43				
Entire Animals -----	5	5	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	2	1	1	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	6	1	---	7			
Druggists -----	---	---	---	---	---	6	6	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	6	1	---	7			
Vital Statistics -----	2	2	---	---	2	2	1	1	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	3	1	---	4			
Mines -----	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	---	2	3	3	---	---	3	2	2	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	7	---	---	7			
Factories -----	3	3	---	---	3	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	5	---	---	5			
Auctioneers -----	2	2	---	---	2	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	4	---	---	4			
Workmen's Compensation -----	48	12	36	---	48	---	---	---	---	---	23	22	1	---	23	17	16	1	---	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	88	50	38	---	88				
Miscellaneous -----	10	10	---	---	10	26	25	1	---	26	17	16	1	---	17	17	14	3	---	17	2	1	1	---	2	2	---	---	2	---	---	74	68	6	---	74				
TOTALS -----	1713	1250	412	51	1713	3945	811	99	35	945	1291	1124	149	1812	911	1378	1120	239	19	1378	259	199	55	5	259	195	139	45	11	195	603	536	45	22	603	6384	5183	1040	161	6384
Fines Collected -----	\$31,750.00					\$15,199.00					\$21,168.00					\$17,789.00					\$3,457.00					\$4,872.00					\$64,722.00					\$158,957.00				
Costs and Mileage Collected -----	4,568.38					1,379.00					3,098.67					3,407.83½					624.88					437.03					1,319.00					14,834.79½				

Percentage of Convictions, 81.19%.

In addition to the above there were 4,738 investigations in which no prosecutions were instituted, and were made on behalf of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Public Health Department (Destitute persons), inquiries for missing persons, tracing lost stock, and further there were many investigations under the Liquor Act and complaints of theft, which proved abortive.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR 1920 Charged to Vote 4/18/1-A

	Arms Ammunition Accoutrements	Books and Stationery	Clothing and Kit	Forage	Fuel, Light and Water	Horses and Dogs	Travelling & Maintenance Expense of		Motor Vehicles	Pay	Repairs and Renewals	Transport and Freight	Vote 4/18/1-B. Liquor Act Enforcement		
							Police	Prisoners					Pay	Transport	Other Expenses
Headquarters -----	\$101.89	\$1,247.34	\$29,627.87			\$11.09	\$2,786.51	\$2,239.30		\$298,036.96	\$429.95	\$668.83	\$28,622.18	\$26.70	\$658.07
"A" Division -----	9.37	848.99	37.50	\$3,360.64	\$232.21	446.60	8,792.84	13,441.82	3,324.74		1,363.67	1,207.63		21.50	410.53
"B" Division -----		951.02		2,431.57	178.64	233.45	5,054.78	7,128.11	884.71		1,000.01	941.58		11.10	198.15
"C" Division -----		1,061.66	1.50	2,919.23	214.47	248.56	6,935.09	12,064.25	3,646.34		1,233.19	1,061.09		62.70	285.75
"D" Division -----		1,172.75	23.00	3,802.77	241.18	249.95	9,887.83	8,678.66	4,208.57	412.50	993.73	1,240.30		71.87	1,052.27
"E" Division No. 1 -----		558.67		1,110.95	268.62	281.60	2,405.40	3,592.96	1,245.34		665.03	358.19		22.20	58.00
"E" Division No. 2 -----		244.81		874.63	64.70	312.30	945.38	1,177.46	316.84		147.47	43.19		3.30	90.20
Liquor Branch -----		17.55											52.50	3,687.00	26,674.09
TOTALS -----	\$111.26	\$6,102.79	\$29,689.87	\$14,499.79	\$1,199.82	\$1,783.55	\$36,807.83	\$48,322.56	\$13,626.54	\$298,449.46	\$5,833.05	\$5,520.81	\$28,674.68	\$3,906.37	\$29,427.06
Less Refund to Treasurer ---			904.45		1,199.82		314.44	246.55		13.36	4,452.98	54.17			57.35
TOTALS -----	\$111.26	\$6,102.79	\$28,785.42	\$14,499.79		\$1,783.55	\$36,493.39	\$48,076.01	\$13,626.54	\$298,436.10	\$1,380.07	\$5,466.64	\$28,674.68	\$3,906.37	\$29,369.71
CAPITAL 1920, VOTE 4/18/1-B	987.46	347.16	1,550.18			2,185.00			10,660.12		319.25				
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ----	\$1,098.72	\$6,449.95	\$30,335.60	\$14,499.79		\$3,968.55	\$36,493.39	\$48,076.01	\$24,286.66	\$298,436.10	\$1,699.32	\$5,466.64	\$28,674.68	\$3,906.37	\$29,369.71

SUMMARY

	Vote 4/18/1-A			Vote 4/18/1-B			Vote 4/18/1-B		
	Amount Charged	Refunds	Balance	Amount Charged	Refunds	Balance	Amount Charged	Refunds	Balance
Arms, Ammunition and Accoutrements -----	\$111.26	-----	\$111.26	-----	-----	-----	\$987.46	-----	\$987.46
Books and Stationery -----	6,102.79		6,102.79	-----	-----	-----	347.16	-----	347.16
Clothing and Kit -----	29,689.87	\$904.45	28,785.42	-----	-----	-----	1,550.18	-----	1,550.18
Forage -----	14,499.79		14,499.79	-----	-----	-----		-----	
Fuel, Light and Water -----	1,199.82	1,199.82		-----	-----	-----		-----	
Horses and Dogs -----	1,783.55		1,783.55	-----	-----	-----	2,185.00	-----	2,185.00
Police M. and T. Expense -----	36,807.83	314.44	36,493.39	-----	-----	-----		-----	
Prisoners M. and T. Expense -----	48,322.56	246.55	48,076.01	-----	-----	-----		-----	
Motor Vehicles -----	13,626.54		13,626.54	-----	-----	-----	10,660.12	-----	10,660.12
Pay -----	298,449.46	13.36	298,436.10	\$28,674.68	-----	\$28,674.68		-----	
Repairs and Renewals -----	5,833.05	4,452.98	1,380.07	-----	-----	-----	319.25	-----	319.25
Transport and Freight -----	5,520.81	54.17	5,466.64	3,906.37	-----	3,906.37		-----	
Other Expenses -----				29,427.06	\$57.35	29,369.71		-----	
TOTALS -----	\$461,947.33	\$7,185.77	\$454,761.56	\$62,008.11	\$57.35	\$61,950.76	\$16,049.17	-----	\$16,049.17
Less Vouchers Presented to Treasury but not paid until January, 1921			3,391.28			5,628.52			
Actual Expenditures, 1920, paid by Provincial Treasurer -----			\$451,370.28			\$56,322.24			\$16,049.17
Expense Incurred by Old Board of Commissioners in 1919, charged to Vote 4/18/1-A in 1920 -----			14.00						
			\$451,384.28						

TOTAL EXPENSES INCURRED IN 1920 CHARGEABLE TO PROVINCIAL TREASURER

Vote 4/18/1-A -----	\$454,761.56
Vote 4/18/1-B (Liquor) -----	61,950.76
Vote 4/18-1-B (Capital) -----	16,049.17

Grand Total ----- \$532,761.49

